The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Washington Treaty in the British Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone Explains the Neutrality Article.

Earl Russell's Motion for An Adverse Address to the Crown.

Synopsis of the Debate in the House of Lords.

Industry and Commerce Reviving in the French Capital.

Prince De Joinville Chooses a Constituency.

GREAT BRITÁIN.

The Treaty of Washington in Parliament—Mr. Gladstone on the Sixth Article—Earl Russell Moves an Address Against Ratification—Thomas Hughes on America.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Commons, this morning, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question, said that the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington prohibits the use of neutral ports for the renewal or augmentation of arms and supplies to belligerents, only when they are intended for use against other belligerents, and not when exported in the ordinary course of commerce. This was, he said, the understanding on the part of President GRANT and Minister SCHENCK. It was understood, however, that on the presentation of the rule for acceptance by the other powers, the statement on this point should be clear. Mr. GLADSTONE stated that he had received the assent of the United States Government to the proposal to submit these principles of the treaty to the European Powers for their acceptance. He believed that the prospective advantage to England would be immense. He concluded by praising the tone of America throughout the negotiations.

In the House of Lords today, Earl RUSSELL, (Liberal,) in moving the address to the Crown against the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, unless the arbitrators were bound only by international and British laws existing at the time of the American war, argued that otherwise England might apply one rule, and America another, and the arbitrators still another. The ratification of the treaty might be demanded to secure peace; but it was, he argued, a dangerous precedent, and an unwise neglect of the duty of Great Britain to her American colonies, whose fishery interests were sacrificed; for the treaty was one-sided, even about the fisheries. He asserted that Great Britain had observed all the obligations of neutrality during the war, quoted from the Blue Books to prove his assertion, and scouted the idea of negligence on the part of the Government at the time. In conclusion, he said the treaty sacrificed English prestige; it sacrificed all for peace.

Earl GRANVILLE, (Liberal,) said he accepted the discussion, but he did not accept Lord RUSSELL'S motion. He explained the circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty, and declared its terms honorable and advantageous for Canada. While he regretted the exclusion of the Canadian claims growing out of the Fenian invasions, he could not help seeing that the international gain was incalculable.

The Earl of DERBY, (Tory leader,) hoped Lord RUSSELL would withdraw his motion for the rejection of the treaty, which America would now take as a direct insult. He did not begrudge the apology, but regretted the retrospective rule, because it put England on trial after her admission of regret for events under laws passed ten years after the events occurred. Personally, he accepted the treaty as an accomplished fact, taking the evil with the good. He hoped no pressure would be applied to Canada to interfere with the exercise of her free will. He rejoiced with everybody that the irritating discussion was ended.

The Earl DE GREY AND RIPON, (Liberal,) defended the treaty and the conduct of the negotiations. He scouted the imputation of the lamblike meekness of the British Commissioners before the shearers. It was true they desired to conciliate the Americans, but nothing more. Several of the proposals made by the Americans had been persistently declined, although they were not preposterous. The apology for the escape of the *Alabama* made the conclusion of a good treaty possible. The settlement of the neutrality questions was a vast gain, as neutrality was to be England's future policy. The omission of any provision for commercial reciprocity was unimportant, in view of the progress free trade was making in America. He defended the articles concerning the fisheries, on the ground that Canada was really benefited by them.

The Earl of KIMBERLY said Canada excited favor for the treaty.

Lord CAIRNS, (Tory,) deprecated the motion of Earl RUSSELL. The treaty was as binding now as if it had been ratified, although it was badly drawn, and obliged England to submit to principles hitherto unknown to the country.

The Lord Chancellor, (Liberal,) sustained the treaty.

The Marquis of SALISBURY, (Tory,) declared that the treaty sacrificed the right of neutrals to American susceptibilities.

The Duke of ARGYLL, (Liberal,) said England gained in the acknowledgment of certain great rules of international law without making any sacrifice.

Earl RUSSELL then withdrew his motion, and the debate was brought to a close.

THOMAS HUGHES, M. P. for Fromee, in an address to the working men of London delivered on Sunday evening, eulogized the Liquor laws and various other institutions of the United States, praised the people and Government of that country, and urged emigration to America upon all those vainly seeking work at home.

FRANCE.

The Duc d'Aumale Going to England—New Taxes—Reported Resignation of Favre and Valentin—Industry Reviving—Communists in London.

VERSAILLES, June 12.—The idea of the re-establishment of the Government in Paris is gaining ground. The Duke of AUMALE leaves today for England. He declines the banquet tendered by the adherents of the House of ORLEANS. The Court-martial for the trial of the insurgents has not yet been constituted, but is announced to meet next week. M. POUYER-QUERTIER, the Minister of Finances, proposes to the Assembly the levying of additional taxes to the amount of 450,000,000 of francs, assessed as follows: Sixty millions upon the registration of agreements, 90,000,000 upon liquors, &c., 50,000,000 upon sugar and coffee, 200,000,000 upon textile fabrics and colonial goods, and 50,000,000 upon various other articles.

LONDON, June 12.—The resignation of M. FAVRE as French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. VALENTIN as Prefect of the Seine, are reported to have been tendered to M. THIERS. Paris is already crowded with returning citizens and strangers. The French Government has determined to indemnify the owners of houses destroyed during the recent fighting in Paris. Marshal MCMAHON has refused to become a candidate for the Assembly from one of the vacant districts of Paris. The Longchamps Races will soon be re-established. The damage to the manufactory of Gobelins proves to have been small, and work has already been resumed in that important branch of the industry of Paris.

The Communists of Clerkenwell, London, have resolved to hold a meeting on Monday night in Hyde Park, to protest against their extradition by the British Government.

The Prince De Joinville and the Assembly—Reported Adjournment—Bonapartist Hopes—Expatriated Communists to Form Colonies—The Paris Forts.

VERSAILLES, June 12.—The Prince DE JOINVILLE, having been chosen to the Assembly from more than one district, has addressed a letter to the President of the Assembly electing to represent the Department of the Marne. President THIERS today invited the members of the Assembly to attend in a body a grand review of the army, to be held on Sunday next in the Champ de Mars. The trial of the Communists at Marseilles has commenced there amid much public excitement.

PARIS, June 12—Evening.—It is rumored that the Assembly, today, after voting the loan required by the Government, adjourned until the 2d of July. The *Journal de Paris* says that Minister GOUYER-QUERTIER intends to impose additional duties so as to increase the revenue from Customs 150,000,000f. The Bonapartists count on carrying 50 out of the 114 supplementary elections. The Communists who are to be transported to New-Caledonia will be allowed to take their families with them and form colonies. The engineers propose to raze Forts Issy and Vanvres and build new forts at Hautes-Bruyères and Chatillon.

GERMANY.

Programme for the Triumphal Entry Into Berlin—Telegraphic Restrictions.

BERLIN, June 12.—An Imperial proclamation announces the order in which the triumphal procession is to enter the city. At the head of the column will be born eighty-one eagles, captured from the French Army. Then follow, in the order in which they are named, Generals not engaged in the war, Aides-de-Camp of officers in the field, commanding officers, Prince BISMARCK, Gens. VON ROON and VON MOLTKE, and the Emperor WILLIAM. After the Emperor come the German Princes, and the procession will then be made up of detachments of the victorious army. All restrictions on the use by the public of the telegraph wires between Germany and France, except for the transmission of cipher dispatches, will be removed on the 16th instant.

WEST POINT.

Presentation of Diplomas to the Graduating Class—Address of Gen. Meade—The Baird and Fleckinger Trouble—Investigation by the Government Committee—Speech of Senator Carpenter in Denunciation of the Cadets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Monday, June 12, 1871.

The presentation of diplomas to the members of the graduating class took place at noon today in the chapel attached to the institution. None but the initiated anticipated the event before the 15th inst., and for some not-ascertained reason it was kept altogether in secrecy until a formal announcement was made yesterday morning. Shortly before 12 o'clock the President, Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE GRANT, U. S. GRANT, Jr., Major-Gen. MEADE, Senator CARPENTER, Senator WOODS and the host of distinguished personages who are at present sojourning at West Point, proceeded to the chapel, which was already well-filled by a large and fashionable audience, comprising chiefly the friends of the cadets. It was mooted in semi-official quarters during the forenoon that the result of the recent examination, conducted by the Board of Visitors with such great secrecy, would be made known, and it was generally surmised that this investigation was instigated with a view to the settlement of the troublesome difficulties that have originated in the expulsion of the two cadets, BAIRD and FLECKINGER, by the remainder of the corps in January last, for leaving the post without permission, and making a false representation to the sentinel. The President has already announced his intention of reappointing these gentlemen, having punished them by compelling them to remain an additional year at the Academy, but this action does not appear to have met the approval of the corps, and a determined purpose is evinced, to hold no intercourse with them and to "cut" them on all occasions. On examination, those who were most prominent in their opposition to BAIRD and his associate, indeed, admitted their willingness to refrain from offering them personal violence or injury, but positively declared their determination of never in any way socially acknowledging them on terms of equality. This feeling is general throughout the entire Academy. The purpose of the corps in taking the matter out of the hands of the authorities is clearly stated. They claim an interest in everything that affects the honor of the institution, and assert it is their personal duty to see that that honor is preserved untarnished. They entertain no confidence in the Administration, and point to two instances where it overruled a verdict of the Court-martial for the expulsion of unworthy members, by reinstating them after a nominal punishment. To prevent the possibility of the repetition of such a proceeding on the part of the Government in this instance, they resolved on the course they afterward pursued. The Administration, however, have deemed it fit to put a check upon such a spirit in a military academy, and, having invalidated the action of the corps by the renomination of BAIRD and FLECKINGER, have instituted the present Committee to ascertain all the facts of the case. These circumstances were well known to the cadets, and imparted an interest in the proceedings in connection with the presentation of diplomas. As they anticipated, Senator CARPENTER made allusion to the subject in very strong terms; and, unless they immediately bow to the will of superior authority, during the ensuing session, West Point will present some livelier features of interest than it ever before exhibited.

The names of the graduates upon whom degrees were conferred yesterday are Wasson, Wyatt, Stewart, Edwards, Goddard, Steever, Woodruff, C. A., McKinny, Bacon, Anderson, G. S., Mott, Grant, White, Russel, Ayres, Davis, G. B., Walker, L. H., Morrison, Chase, Nave, Kingsbury, Allison, Webster, J. McA., Hickey, Poillen, Knox, Schwalbka, Guar, Woodruff, T. A. C., Brush, Allison, Torrance, Wood, Ribbel, Mansfield, Hoag, Walker, H. B., Mumford, Roe, Townsend, Pardee and Shotlette. The order of merit in which the list is to be arranged has not yet been determined upon.

In presenting the diplomas, Major-Gen. MEADE delivered a short address to the graduates, highly appropriate to the occasion. He called to mind the associations connected with West Point, its bearings upon the general history of the nation, and encouraged them to preserve the doctrines infused into their minds during their academic career. These principles had been the safety of the nation in the past, and were her only hope in the future.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

Senator M. H. CARPENTER, in a happy speech, congratulated the graduates on the success which attended their labors, and the bright prospect before them in the future. In regard to the recent troubles concerning the expulsion of Messrs. BAIRD and FLECKINGER by the cadets and the Committee of Investigation, lately in session, he said: But these personal recollections are carrying me too far, and I must proceed to an unpleasant duty, which belongs to the Board of Visitors appointed to inquire into the condition of discipline at the Academy. In the performance of that duty I must refer to a disagreeable occurrence which took place here last Winter. And let me state the facts of the case as they existed, for the purpose of deducing the conclusions which the case justifies. During the January holiday a "plebe" whose class was kept on duty while the other classes were permitted to enjoy it, took it into his wise head to go to Benny and get intoxicated, and arranged with his room-mate, also a "plebe," to answer "all right," when the sentinel should come along. This, of course, was an offense which merited punishment. They were immediately put in arrest for the purpose of being tried by a Court-martial. In the examination the other day conducted by the Board of Visitors, some cadet stated that such a thing had never occurred before. That will do to tell to the marines, but it won't do to go down in the line. Men who have been cadets themselves know better. Now see what was done by the First Class. They met and organized for the purpose of taking these plebs out of the custody of the military authorities, in defiance of law and in contempt of every principle of discipline. The excuse given for this is that other cadets had been tried for offenses and sentenced by Court-martial to be dismissed, but the finding of the Court had not been approved of at Washington, and the offending cadets had been permitted to remain in the corps, and it was feared that if this case was left to the proper authorities, the result would be that they might be dismissed, then reinstated, and the First Class determined that that should not be done. Now, compare this conduct with the offense committed by the plebs. In the first place they were new cadets, had been less than six months in the Academy, were not supposed to have been so familiar with the requirements of discipline as the old cadets. But the first class were in their fourth year of service here. They were soon to leave the Academy and take positions in the army; and yet they banded themselves together, in violation of the regulations of the Academy, to resist the constituted authorities in their dealings with these plebs. As the Government was administered at that time with Gen. GRANT as President and Gen. BELKNAP Secretary of War, it would seem they might be trusted to deal with such a case. But the First Class thought otherwise. Gen. GRANT has been something of a soldier, was a cadet at West Point, is familiar with the condition of things in the Academy, and in my judgment, fully capable of managing two plebs. There was, therefore, no necessity for the organization of a mob and the administration of lynch law. What is the army maintained for? Why do forty millions of people bear the expense of educating boys for the military service and maintaining the organization of the army? Why, simply to prevent the operation of lynch law. You must bear in mind, that while this institution has many warm friends, it has, also, many influential, powerful and bitter enemies. The propriety of continuing the Academy is a question at present much discussed, and I desire to say to you that a few repetitions of such conduct would certainly destroy the institution. You saw what an excitement it created in the House of Representatives, and that is a fair index of the impression produced upon the public. Now I believe that nothing saved the First Class but the course pursued by the House of Representatives. Their proceeding was as irregular as that of the First Class. In a frenzy of excitement they jumped all the discipline of the army, dispensed with a Court of Inqury, and in an *ex parte* examnation pronounced the whole class guilty, and recommended the Secretary of War that they all be dismissed. The House substantially usurped the province of the Executive Department of the Government, and having done so, the Secretary of War left it in their hands. They could do nothing, and so nothing was done. The President of the United States has reappointed these offending plebs, and they will rejoin the corps on the 1st of July. I understand it is the settled purpose of the corps systematically to cut them. In other words, the President, after considering the whole case, has determined that, notwithstanding their offense, they shall have another opportunity, but the corps proposes to overrule the President and make it so uncomfortable for them that they cannot remain. Now, young gentlemen, consider for a moment the principle involved in this determination. These men have committed one offense, and only one. Are you quite willing to say that every man should be damned hopelessly and irretrievably for one fault? Which of you, by honest recollection, cannot recall one fault in your own life? If there is any human occupation that would not soil your purity, it would be preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles. Indeed, I think you ought to be translated immediately to the celestial fields and no longer suffer the contact of this sinful world. It is by no means certain that the transaction to which I have alluded is wholly ended. The next House of Representatives may be inclined to take steps in regard to it. Let me assure you that if it is understood that these cadets who were expelled from the Post by mob violence and reinstated by the President, are misused intentionally by the corps, the House of Representatives will take some steps to correct your opinions on that subject. Now, gentlemen, I will leave this unpleasant subject. I knew it would be disagreeable to you; I see that it is, and it is equally disagreeable to me. The only apology is that I did not begin it. In conclusion be counseled a conciliatory spirit as best for their individual interests and the interest of the Academy.

After benediction by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, President of the Board of Visitors, a Federal salute of thirteen guns was fired from Battery Knox. Later in the day the cadet corps was reviewed by Gen. MEADE, and the exercises of the day wound up with a hop at the West Point Hotel. P. J. F.

Anti-Sabbath-Breaking Movement in Boston—Jim Fisk and His Sunday Parade.

BOSTON, June 12.—The proposed military parade in Boston next Sunday in connection with the departure of the New-York Ninth Regiment for home, is exercising the religious community. At the regular meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association today Rev. GILBERT HAVEN introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, and the Committee it proposes was appointed, consisting of the leading clerical representatives of the denomination in Boston and vicinity:

Whereas, Except in time of war, we can see no good reason for any movement of mass troops or parts of regiments on the Lord's day; therefore,

Resolved, That the Methodist ministers of Boston and vicinity appoint a committee of seven of our members to wait on his Excellency Gov. CLAFLIN, and respectfully request him, as Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, not to permit the establishment of any precedent in opposition to the above preamble by allowing any Massachusetts troops to escort any regiment while within or going from the City of Boston on the 18th of June next.

A petition to the same effect requesting the City Government to discountenance any military display is receiving numerous signatures.

SHOCKING CALAMITIES.

A Dreadful Famine in a District of Persia.

Fifty Children Eaten by the Starving Inhabitants.

Wreck in the Indian Ocean and Eighty Lives Lost.

ASIA.

Famine in Persia—Fifty Children Eaten—Shipwreck in India—Eighty Lives Lost.

LONDON, June 12.—Late advices from Teheran say that the famine in one district of Persia has reached such a state that the starving people have killed and eaten fifty children.

A dispatch from Bombay says a vessel bound from Kurrachee to Kotasir recently foundered near Luckput, and that eighty lives were lost.

Threatening Danger to Foreign Residents at Pekin—An American Accused of Piracy—The Asiatic Squadron.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Private letters from Shanghai received by the steam-ship *China*, say that great uneasiness is felt at Pekin. The air is filled with strange mutterings, though the danger to foreign residents is not supposed to be immediate. Capt. PEASE, an American, charged with piracy at King's Mill Islands, on the Pacific, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent with witnesses to Shanghai for trial by Consul-General SEWARD. The latter having no jurisdiction will send him to San Francisco for trial by the next steamer, sailing on the 8th of May. Admiral RODGERS, with the United States flag-ship *Colorado* and the United States steam-ship *Monocacy* and *Palos*, left Woosung to join the *Benecia* and *Alaska*, at Nagnasaki—thence they sail to the Corea.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Yellow Fever Diminishing in Buenos Ayres—A Railway Manager Indicted for Murder—Slavery in the Brazil Chamber.

BUENOS AYRES, May 16—via LISBON, June 12.—The deaths from yellow fever are diminishing at the rate of twenty per day, and business is resuming its wonted course. The manager of the San Paulo Railway is under trial for murder, in connection with the recent accident on that road.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 23—via LISBON, June 12.—The Regent of Brazil has been invested with full powers during the absence of the Emperor. Senator JACQUARIBE has received the appointment of Brazilian Minister of War. The Brazilian Government has presented to the Chambers a bill for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the Crown. Convict slaves also are to become free after seven years' imprisonment, their owners to be indemnified from the Treasury. The bill meets strong opposition in the Chambers.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Cattell and the Civil Service—Suspension for the Time of Kuklux Outrages—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Ex-Senator CATTELL arrived here this morning, and stated, in conversation, that he would probably accept the appointment recently tendered him of Commissioner under the civil service section of the last Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Mr. CATTELL does not construe the law as devolving any duty upon the Commission except to mature and present a plan for the remodeling of the civil service. The work of bringing the service up to the plan which may be adopted will be a subsequent work for the several departments and their executive officers.

A LULL IN KUKLUX OPERATIONS.

Frequent notice has been taken of the absence of Kuklux outrages in the South since the passage of the bill for their suppression. It has been generally regarded that the quiet was the effect of the law. Another theory is suggested by evidence before the Committee, and that is that the working of the plantations began about the time of the passage of the bill, and has demanded the constant attention of the people, to the exclusion of Kukluxing, since that time. The busy season will last till about the middle of July, and then there will be a rest of a few weeks. It is not claimed that the planters themselves engage in the perpetration of the outrages, but they give sympathy and aid to the persons who do, and without which the marauders would be powerless. If this theory of the suspension of disorders is correct, they will be likely to be renewed with the close of the busy season, and many persons believe they will be. If, however, the quiet continues uninterrupted through the two months following the middle of July, it is conceded that the cause must be referred to the legislation of Congress.

PERSONAL.

President GRANT is expected to arrive here from New-York on Friday morning. It is not certain that any Cabinet meeting will be held, since there is as yet no necessity for one known to exist. Secretary BELKNAP, who has been absent at the West Point exercises, and who left New-York yesterday to visit his son at school at Lawrenceville, N. J., will return to the city in the morning.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

The new militia of the District of Columbia, now being organized under the auspices of Gov. COOKE, will receive their commissions from the Secretary of War, and will be furnished with arms by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. Two companies are already organized.

THE BOWEN BIGAMY.

The Criminal Court today again had before it the Bowen bigamy case. There was argument on the motion of United States counsel that sentence be passed upon BOWEN without waiting for action on his application for a new trial. The case is not concluded.

Republican Victory in Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 12.—In the city election today the Republicans carried three of the four wards, electing eighteen of the twenty-four members of the Common Council, (a gain of twelve,) and the whole city ticket except Mayor. The Democrats elected GEORGE B. THOMAS by 25 majority. Their majority last year was 200. The vote today was the largest ever polled at the city election.

AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, Republican, was elected Mayor of New-London, Conn., yesterday, over F. L. ALLEN, Democrat, by a majority of 148. The entire Republican ticket was chosen. The City Government was Democratic the past fourteen years.

Destructive Fire in Pottsdam Junction, N. Y.—The Business Part of the Place Burned.

TROY, June 12.—A special dispatch to the *Whig* from Whitehall, N. Y., dated today, says: "A very destructive fire occurred at Pottsdam Junction, yesterday afternoon, causing fearful damage to the business men of the village. The fire was first discovered at 3½ o'clock in a store occupied by W. E. REYNOLDS, in which was the Post-office. It spread very rapidly, there being a high wind, taking everything south as far as the Whitney Hotel. East, on Depot-street, everything was burned, with the exception of two dwellings, and north as far as the Congregational Church, with the exception of one dwelling. The entire business part of the village is destroyed, which comprises thirteen stores, five mechanics' shops, one bakery, one hotel and four dwelling-houses. Several barns were also burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. The losses amount to about $70,000, and the insurance to $58,000.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Arrival of the China from China and Japan—Wreck of a Junk—Death of Eleven of the Crew of Starvation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The mail steamship *China*, from China and Japan, has arrived. Among her passengers bound overland to New-York are fifteen Japanese and three for Europe. The Bishop of Victoria is among her passengers. Of the Japanese passengers by her two are treasury officials, eight are bankers, sent abroad to study our financial system, and seven are students. The *China* reports that on May 23 saw a junk flying a signal of distress, and ran alongside blowing the steam whistle, but was unable to board the junk, as it was rolling heavily. After some time had elapsed hands were seen waving from the cabin windows, and finally five persons were rescued from the wreck. They report that they were driven off the Japanese coast in a terrific gale. Eleven of the crew had died of starvation. One of the men rescued died on board the steamer. The others recovered and were brought here.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, June 12, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.....	Thermometer, Degrees.....	Direction of the Wind.....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.....	29.82	73	...	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore.....	29.81	65	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston.....	29.90	58	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo.....	29.58	59	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	29.85	70	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.88	67	S.	Light.	Clear.
Chicago.....	29.94	75	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati.....	29.86	69	W.	Light.	Clear.
Cleveland.....	29.76	62	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah..	29.42	83	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich...	29.84	64	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis...	29.83	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville.....	29.90	60	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis.....	29.96	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee.....	29.86	68	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Mobile.....	29.94	81	S.	Light.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	29.65	25	S. W.	High.	Cloudy.
Nashville.....	30.01	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London....	29.84	57	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-Orleans....	29.90	76	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-York.....	29.86	63	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk.....	29.83	63	....	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha.....	29.71	75	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Oswego.....	29.90	56	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia...	29.78	66	S.	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg.....	29.90	68	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me...	29.99	57	W.	Light.	Clr. up.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.85	53	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Salt Lake City.	29.51	80	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga..	29.89	76	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo...	29.95	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio...	29.89	60	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Washington....	29.78	66	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmington....	29.84	66	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg.....	29.86	62	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cape May.....	29.76	64	S.	.....	Clear.
Burlington	29.72	67	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.....	29.94	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Grand Haven...	29.59	64	S. W.	Brisk.	Threat'g
Leavenworth...	29.79	76	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Davenport.....	29.79	71	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Probabilities and Synopsis.

WASHINGTON, June 13—1½ A. M.—The barometer remains stationary on the Pacific coast. The area of highest pressure has moved south and eastward into Tennessee, followed by a very rapid fall from Illinois northward. The area of lowest pressure has moved from Upper Canada eastward beyond our stations. The barometer stands very low from the New-England States westward to the Mississippi. The temperature is rising rapidly north and west of Indiana after the cold weather of Sunday, and has fallen rapidly south of the Ohio Valley and in the Middle and Eastern States. Fresh winds from the north-west and south-west are now reported from Lake Ontario to the mid-Atlantic coast, with clear or partially clear weather over all the country south and east of Iowa. No reports are received from the North-western stations.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that clear and cool weather, with light winds, will very generally prevail on Tuesday, from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley, and thence to the Atlantic coast cool and partially cloudy weather, with fresh westerly winds, is probable for the lower lakes and westward to the Mississippi.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church, in Chicago, yesterday, Rev. Dr. THOMAS WORCESTER, of Boston, was elected President, JOHN YOUNG SCAMMON, of Chicago, Vice-President, W. H. HINKLEY and FRANCIS DAWSON Secretaries, and THOMAS HITCHCOCK, of New-York, Treasurer. Boston was selected as the place for holding the next meeting, in June, 1872.

A hurricane has visited Chatawa, La., on the Jackson Railroad, uprooting trees and damaging houses and fences. The orchards were also badly damaged.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, left Washington yesterday for his home, on board the United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, which has started on a cruise northward.

First Assistant Postmaster-General GILES A. SMITH, who has been seriously ill, is now much better, and expects to resume his duties in a few days.

The harvest prospects of France and Prussia are discouraging. Much of the seed has perished. In the more eastern portions of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

The annual parade of firemen in Buffalo, yesterday, was the largest and most imposing ever held in that city. The evening closed with the usual festivities.

On the 20th instant the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be closed, and the locks removed, and on the 3d July the current of the Chicago River will flow from Lake Michigan.

MATTHEW WASTRENSHEY, a beer saloon keeper in Chicago, committed suicide on Sunday in consequence of the Police order closing barrooms on Sunday.

It is reported that JAY COOKE, of New-York, recently received injuries in Chicago by being run over by a reckless driver, and intends to sue the city for damages.

ADOLPH CROUSE, aged thirty, and ANDREW J. SEVERN, an old resident of Philadelphia, committed suicide, last evening, by hanging themselves.

Gen. SHERMAN and Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN were received by the citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday, and by the military at the fort in the evening.

Ten thousand buffalo robes were shipped from Leavenworth, Kansas, for New-York, yesterday.

The Controller of the Currency requests the National Banks to report their condition at the close of business, June 10.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in the Tagus. They are compelled to perform quarantine at the Lazaretto.

A tornado in Wenham, Mass., on Sunday unroofed a dwelling, demolished several barns and uprooted numerous trees in its path.

J. M. CARROLL, a switchman, was killed yesterday while coupling cars in the freight-yard of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

The corner-stone of the Odd-fellows' Hall in Lynn, Mass., was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business, yesterday, were: Coin, $88,929,000; currency, $5,313,000; certificates, $16,332,000.

Three men were arrested in Port Richmond, Penn., yesterday, while counting the proceeds of the highway robbery of a boatman.

The Police dispersed a party engaged in a prize-fight on Sunday, at Bridesburg, Penn. The principals escaped in a boat.

Senator STEWART, of Nevada, will soon start west from Washington.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL will return to Washington today.

Subscriptions to the New Loan, yesterday, were $210,000.

Mlle. SCHNEIDER, the noted French actress, has been married to a nobleman.

The Knights Templar of Pittsburg, Penn., anded in Liverpool yesterday.

The two boys charged with the murder of a Chinaman, in Fourth-street, San Francisco, were held for murder in the second degree, and assault and battery respectively. Bail was fixed at $15,000 and $1,000. Judge SAWYER refuses to admit the testimony of Chinese witnesses to the murder.

CHARLES BLAKE was arrested in Middletown, Conn., yesterday morning, on suspicion of being connected with the Fenn murder in Milford some time ago. His brother, FRANK BLAKE, was arrested in Wallingford on Friday.

The Methodist church on Twenty-first-street, Louisville, Ky., was struck by lightning on Sunday.

The Governor of New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 13.—The Governor elect, Hon. JAMES A. WESTON, left on the evening train for Concord, to return to-morrow. His inauguration will take place on Wednesday forenoon. Manchester will make a great demonstration on the occasion, in honor of her favorite Democratic citizen.

The Village of Cold Spring, Mass., Destroyed by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 12.—The Cold Spring iron-works and the entire village of Cold Spring, in the town of Otis, Berkshire County, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is unknown; partially insured.

The New-Orleans Floods.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.—The sidewalks on Canal-street are clear of water to Miroe-street. The water at Galvey-street, on the canal, has fallen twenty-six inches. The most of the inhabited portion of the overflowed quarter will be clear of water by Thursday evening.

Base-Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Forest Cities, of Rockford, Ill., which was to come off today, was postponed until Thursday in consequence of the rain.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, defeated the Pastimes, of this city, today, by a score of 38 to 17.

PUSHING GOLD.

Almost a Panic in Wall-Street Yesterday—Efforts of Another Gold Clique to Raise Prices—Prospects for Today.

Yesterday there was intense excitement in the gold market, occasioned by the operations of a combination of speculators, who sought to force the "shorts" to cover their outstanding contracts by squeezing the loan market. It has been understood for some time past that a large number of the importers had sold gold "short"—that is to say, sold with the expectation that they would be enabled at some future time to buy for delivery at a point much below that at which they had sold it—and were in the power of any clique that should be found to advance the borrowing rates for gold. Having sold "short," they were obliged to borrow the gold with which to meet their obligations, and until recently have been enabled to borrow "flat"—that is to say, free of interest—and depended upon the weekly sales by the Treasury Department to keep the loan rate "flat." Last week a combination was formed among some of the dealers in gold, who are on the bull side, for the purpose of ascertaining exactly how much cash gold was being used in the market. They accordingly caused to be withdrawn from the loan market about $5,000,000, which at once compelled the calling in of long-time loans to the importers, and advanced the rate for the use of cash gold to one-quarter of one per cent. per day, equal to $250 for every $100,000. The Secretary of the Treasury sold but $1,000,000 of gold on Thursday last, which gave but little relief to the market, and the schemes of the clique would doubtless have been continued had not two of the members "gone back" on the third and sold their reserve gold at the then advanced rate. This failure of the clique to hang together resulted in the failure of the movement, and the price of gold fell to 112½, while as high as two per cent. was paid on Friday for "carrying," which means that gold was so plenty that those who had bought it paid two per cent. per annum to have it carried. This was the state of affairs on Friday.

A NEW CLIQUE.

On Saturday a new clique was formed. The partial success of the first movement had taught speculators for a rise that the market was in such a condition that the withdrawal of a certain amount of loans would have a tendency to bring the "shorts" to terms, and in the new combination was one man who, it is represented, had suffered somewhat by the bad faith of his companions in the old pool. The operations of last week had shown him the financial condition of his old allies, and he was disposed to punish them if possible. With these "points" the scheme was comparatively easy.

Yesterday morning the clique commenced operations by the withdrawal of, it is said, about six millions from the loan market, which compelled borrowers of gold to pay as high as one-eighth of one per cent. per day before 11 o'clock, and one-quarter of one per cent. per day by noon. The premium paid at 112½ and advanced to 112¾, and as the squeeze was made evident, from 112¾ to 113¾ was offered for cash gold, but there was none to sell. Some lots of $100,000 each were sold, but these served only to stimulate the market, and the price closed strong, with an indication that today would still further advance the price. The banks were, it is said, severely incommoded. They are represented to have had so much of their cash gold loaned out that some of them could not pay checks which were presented as late as 12 o'clock in the day. These checks had been certified as good, but upon presentation to the bank upon which they were drawn, the officers were, it is said, compelled to ask a short delay until loans could be called in, or collections be made from other banks. One institution on Wall-street, which usually has a large balance in coin, was, it is alleged, unable at noon to pay a check for half a million in coin. Other banks were in a like perilous condition, and had the drawer of a certified check chosen to protest it by reason of default of payment on presentation, the effect would have been disastrous. Banks which had certified checks for gold that was not at that moment in their vaults, would have been obliged to borrow from banks that were more fortunate. If a simultaneous presentation of checks had been made on half a dozen banks in the street, protest must have certainly followed.

BAD FOR THE MERCHANTS.

The merchants are thus placed in a critical condition. The movements of yesterday and last week have shown that it is in the power of any clique to compel exorbitant rates to be paid for the use of gold, and, this accomplished, to put the premium up one, two and three per cent. before the Treasury can interfere to arrest it by a sale of gold. These operations have shown, also, the danger there is in certifying checks in the reckless manner pursued by some, and indeed all, the banks.

THE TREASURY GOLD.

Operators in gold are never at a loss for "points," and probably one of the inducements which led to the formation of this clique was the supposition, based upon the last Treasury statement, that Secretary BOUTWELL had very little gold to spare with which to oppose any advance in the premium. The last report from Washington shows that he had last Saturday $89,880,000 in coin from which were to be deducted $16,300,000 in coin certificates, leaving $73,280,000 actual coin, of which there are owing, in unpaid obligations and interest due July 1, about $40,000,000. One statement, printed in a paper of Sunday morning, announced the coin certificates as $22,555,000, which, deducted from the coin in the Treasury, would leave only $57,025,000, and, deducting the obligations, $17,000,000 in the Treasury. This error—for error it must have been—doubtless misled the clique, and induced them to suppose that the coin reserve of the Treasury was at a very low ebb. Last Saturday there were in the Treasury office in this City $55,724,887, less $15,185,500 coin certificates, making of actual coin $40,539,387. This does not represent the whole business of the country by any means, though the bulk of the coin certificates is accounted for at this office.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Gold Exchange Bank, which clears the business of the Gold Exchange, did a larger business yester

and for disorderly conduct alone, 16,153; the total number of arrests for all other causes being 24,843. Several exhibits are referred to in the report, which are not confirmed in the document before us.

The members of the sanitary comprised discovered and reported to the Board of Health 10,933 nuisances; served for that Board 9,302 orders, examined 2,580 steam-boilers, tested hydrostatically 2,176, condemned twenty-nine of these boilers, and caused defects in 414 of them to be repaired; examined 2,237 engineers, of whom they reported 2,080 to be qualified and withheld certificates from 157.

The value of lost and stolen property delivered during the year to owners was $1,409,109 25. The number of lost children taken charge of and restored, was 5,933, and the whole number from 1860 to date of report, was 68,379.

The report of the Fire-Marshal, which is annexed to the Police report, shows that the estimated value of the property destroyed, and the amount of damage done to property by fire during the year covered by this report, amount together to $2,643,387; for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, to $3,416,402; for the year ending Oct. 31, 1868, to $4,057,376.

The number of fires supposed to be of incendiary origin during the year covered by this report was 40; in 1869, 55; in 1868, 82.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of this Department is chiefly occupied by a supplementary report from the Chief Engineer, giving a long description of the Croton Aqueduct, written in 1842, and which is, consequently, rather stale reading. The only other information to be gathered from this document is that the Department spent, during 1870, on special and trusts accounts, $5,546,364 83, as follows:

Additional alterations of Aqueduct—Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street	$525,177 07
Croton water pipe fund	234,698 63
Croton Water-works, extension high service, Carmansville	72,557 22
Croton Water-works, extension high service, Carmansville—laying pipe	75,442 49
Croton Water-works, extension storage reservoir	124,254 64
Extra cleaning of streets, &c.	4,333 34
Street improvement fund—for fees of Collectors	122,910 39
Street improvement fund No. 2—regulating, grading, paving streets, &c.	4,309,991 05
Total	$5,469,364 83

The Department also spent for public baths $213,306 23; lamps and gas, $1,105,754 09; repaving streets, $250,000; water-pipes, $151,000; salaries, $208,359 62; aqueduct repairs, $160,000; refurnishing offices of Common Council, $35,000; fitting up new offices for Department, $35,000; for legal assistance for Mr. WM. M. TWEED, $14,000; for blank books, &c., $100,000; for fuel and cleaning public offices, $99,000. The wooden pavement, too, which we were assured would last for ten years, cost $59,999 90 to keep in repair.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

This report states that during the past year 46,649 persons were subsisted in the hospitals, 33,032 in the almshouses, 1,741 in the schools and 71,849 in the prisons under the charge of the Commissioners. The number of out-door poor relieved was 22,782, being less than in any year since 1865, with the exception of 1866 and 1867. The disbursements by the Commissioners amount to $1,922,118 60.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The organized force of the Department comprises 594 persons, with 37 steamers, all in good condition, and 12 steamers and 4 hook and ladder trucks held for emergencies. The losses by fire are estimated at $2,389,000, being less than in any previous year. The expenses of the Department are not given.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The report of this Department shows that its expenses during the year have been $169,478 27, while $6,064 41 have been collected in suits for violation of the Sanitary Code. The Board have, it is stated, cleaned, from once to five times weekly, 261 miles of streets, not provided for under the Street-cleaning contract.

The report thus speaks of the small-pox:

"This disease exhibited a marked tendency to become epidemic in New-York during the year. Notwithstanding the very thorough vaccination that had been practiced in 1869 throughout the tenement-house districts, the year 1870 opened with a large increase of cases, especially in the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards. In addition to the work of vaccination by the corps of inspectors, the Board caused notices to be posted throughout the City announcing that gratuitous vaccination might be obtained at the different dispensaries, and giving information as to their location and the hours of attendance. The number vaccinated was thereby largely increased, and the progress of the epidemic was for the time arrested. But meantime this disease was very prevalent in other cities having constant communication with New-York. Many of the sea-port towns of Europe suffered severe and prolonged epidemic attacks, and emigrant vessels frequently arrived in this port with cases of small-pox on board. During the latter part of the year 1870, and the early part of 1871, small-pox appears to have attained an almost world-wide prevalence. It not only became epidemic in many parts of the United States and in European cities, but in many cities and provinces of Asia and South America, and in the islands of the Pacific, and it prevailed with great and unusual severity. Toward the close of the year the epidemic tendency of small-pox began to be exhibited again in New-York. The cases reported were widely scattered, but sufficiently numerous to prove the necessity of vigorous measures to keep it under control. The number of inspectors was largely increased, and every case was promptly isolated, either at home or in hospital, and vaccination was again practiced throughout the tenement-houses. The epidemic at no time assumed such alarming proportions as in many other cities, and toward the close of the first quarter of 1871 began to decline rapidly. This extraordinary prevalence of small-pox over various parts of the globe, especially in countries where vaccination has long been efficiently practiced; its occurrence in its most fatal form in persons who gave evidences of having been well vaccinated, and the remarkable susceptibility of people of all ages to successful revaccination, are new facts in the history of this pestilence which must lead to a reinvestigation of the whole subject of vaccination, and of its claims as a protecting agent. There can be no doubt that there is a growing skepticism in the public mind as to the real value of vaccination, and this skepticism has been much strengthened by the repeated occurrence of small-pox, during the past year, in persons who were presumed to have been properly vaccinated. But the medical profession, and especially the more advanced students of contagious diseases, hold firmly to the faith of JENNER, that vaccination is a sure preventive of small-pox when the individual is brought completely under its influence."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

The public will very naturally look in the report of this Department for a statement of the manner in which the Commissioners have expended the vast sums of money placed under their control. They would like to know, for instance, how much it has cost to place the City Hall Park in its present condition, and when it is likely to be finished; also, what the cost of "scraping" the stone bridges in the Central Park amounted to, how many men are employed by the Department, what their wages are, &c., but they will look for all this in vain. The Commissioners are above giving any such petty details, but in place of them, they devote thirty-six pages of their report to a "Legal History of the Jurisdiction of the Department." The report, in fact, contains a vast deal the public do not care anything about, and nothing that they want to know. There is a good deal of twaddle about green trees and the beauties of nature, but no figures. The report is signed by Messrs. SWEENY and HILTON.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. MACGREGOR's report comes next. It states that 1,418 sets of plans for new buildings were passed on during the year ending April 5, being 152 more than in 1869. Of these, 896 were for first-class dwellings, 380 for second-class, 896 for tenement-houses, 69 for first-class stores, 21 for second-class stores, 147 for manufactories and workshops, 129 for stables, 15 for churches, 3 for school-houses and 38 for public buildings. The estimated cost of these structures is $38,646,423, being $684,665 less than the estimate of 1869. The whole number of unsafe buildings reported was 1,073, and the number of violations of the law was 3,630. Penalties were collected amounting to $1,950. During the year 2,678 buildings were provided with fire-escapes. Mr. MACGREGOR concludes his report with the following remarks:

"From a review of the preceding facts and figures, it will be seen that while the past year has not been marked as one of business prosperity, building enterprise has not been materially checked, for the cost of proposed new buildings and alterations for the twelve months embraced in the report as shown, is within about $1,000,000 of the amount expended in 1869, while the number of plans submitted to the Department has been larger than for the season last mentioned."

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Much of the report of this Department, relating to the improvement of the City water front, has already been laid before the public, and further than this the document is of little interest. The construction account amounts to $404,007 88, and the general expenses of the Department to $52,441 24.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The report of this Department is very brief. The following statistics are given:

The whole number of pupils taught in 1869, in all the schools under the control and supervision of the Board, was:

In grammar and primary departments	150,316
Primary schools	43,477
Evening school	19,537
Colored schools	2,000
Normal schools	950
Corporate schools	18,752
Total	235,032
During the year 1870 the whole number taught was,	
In grammar schools and primary departments	150,732
Primary schools	41,724
Evening schools	24,084
Normal College and Normal School for Teachers	1,652
Colored schools	2,110
Model primary school	168
Corporate schools	19,323
Total	239,764

This statement shows an increase of pupils taught over the previous year to the extent of 4,161 pupils in the schools of the Board, and of 571 pupils in the corporate schools, a total increase of 4,732 pupils.

The annual salaries paid to teachers was:

For male departments of grammar schools	$570,716
For female departments of grammar schools	348,004
For primary departments and primary schools	716,432
For special teachers	50,589
For colored schools, male and female, principals and assistants	29,472
For colored schools, special teachers	1,569
For male departments of evening ward schools	49,486
For female departments of evening ward schools	26,836
For colored evening schools	1,317
For President and Professors of the Female Normal College and Saturday Normal School	52,250
For Principal and Assistants of the Model Training School	4,000
For Principal and Assistants of the Male Evening High School	15,990
For Principal and Assistant in Colored Normal School	730

The whole number of schools under the charge of the Department is 237.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The report of this Department details merely the method in which taxes and assessments are levied; gives the value of taxable property in the City and County (already published,) and warns real estate owners against swindlers who prey on tax-payers by falsely representing themselves to have an influence with the Commissioners in the reduction of assessments.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

The report of this Board shows the number of licences issued from May 1, 1870, to April 30, 1871, as 7,440, on which there was received $324,779 81. Of these, 10 were first grade licenses, 56 second grade, 5,578 third grade, and 1,796 fourth grade.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

What has become of SWIFT's new comet?

Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT has accepted the Chairmanship of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee.

The Philadelphia papers publish an appeal in behalf of the establishment of a hospital for the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. MUDGE writes that he has found at Fort Harker, in sandstone, a rich deposit of ten new varieties of fossil leaves.

The Newark *Every Day* is out strong and heavy daily in favor of Gov. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

A Toledo young lady snatched a powder-flask from a small child, on Friday, and threw it into the fire. Hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Each of its street-lamps costs Cincinnati $40 55 per year—about one-fifth the amount being paid for lighting, extinguishing and cleaning the lamp.

C. A. TUTTLE, formerly a member of the California Legislature, and more recently Supreme Court Reporter, is a candidate for Congress from the Second District of that State.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held in Des Moines to-morrow. It will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Richmond *Enquirer* does not believe in making a fuss about hazing at West Point. It says that all the old army officers passed through it, and doubts if it be not the best part of the training.

An infatuated young man in Chicago has indited many verses to the idol of his heart, closing with, "May Milwaukee eclipse Chicago, if ever I cease to love!" Pegasus could take no loftier flight than that—in Chicago.

South Carolina has increased only 1,952 in population since 1860. The total now is 705,160. There are 281,689 native whites, 7,768 foreign whites, 415,284 native blacks, 296 foreign blacks, 122 Indians, and 1 heathen Chinee.

The Albany *Morning Express* says that the Democratic Press of this State is pledged not to advocate, in an open manner, the nomination of Gov. HOFFMAN for the Presidency by the National Convention to be held next year.

A Northern Democratic paper, which spoke disrespectfully of "Ex-President" DAVIS, of course excited the ire of the Mobile *Register*, and it screams back: "It will be rooting round the graves of LEE and JACKSON next. Go it, ghoul, dog, hog, hyæna!"

A timid woman in Kansas City, whose husband was absent from home a few nights ago, placed his pistol under her pillow. In the night she dreamed that burglars were in the house, and seizing the pistol attempted to shoot them. She was awakened by the noise and an ugly wound in her left arm.

American readers are often amused with the names of Chinese. To them LI PO TAI and CHY LUNG look very funny. But perhaps it is only in the way we print it. Suppose some of our own were given thus: Da Vis and Gree Ley, Schuy Ler Col Fax and Val Lan Dig Ham.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* rises to explain that no Democratic paper in Ohio has eulogized GEORGE W. MCCOOK, their candidate for Governor, on account of his gallant war record, except through a mistake in identity. He only served a few months, and that as quartermaster of a regiment, in the early part of the war, guarding prisoners in Baltimore.

A colored man, who found a pocket-book in Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, containing something over $150, returned it to its owner the same afternoon. And a Richmond negro, who bought a pair of old trowsers of a lady for a dollar, found, on taking them home, a $5 greenback in one of the pockets, and took it to the lady at once.

A Missouri miller, who has spent the past five weeks in investigating in person the condition and prospects of the wheat crop in Western Missouri and Kansas, estimates that the probable shipments East, on the various railroads of Kansas, will this year amount to, if they do not exceed, the large amount of 770,000 bushels. Last year the amount was 570,000 bushels.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* has joined the small ranks of the "New Departers" with some misgiving and much lamentation, and says: "We are not going to throw up our hats and huzza for a movement which excuses, to say the least, all the injustice and the suffering which we have endured patiently and silently. All we desire is to be let alone. We request that our feelings shall be respected. We demand that we shall not be insulted."

The Philadelphia *North American* says that Mr. GEORGE ARENSBERG was on Saturday presented by a committee of the International Typographical Union with the silver composing stick, the first prize awarded by R. S. MENAMIN, of the *Printers' Circular*, to the fastest and cleanest compositor in the United States. The committee appointed to make the presentation by the Union was composed of T. MCCARTHY, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. HALLORAN and CARROLL, of Albany, N. Y.

The official canvass of the returns of the vote on the Bond bill, in Minnesota, was made on the 8th inst. There were no returns received by the State authorities from twenty-one counties, and the vote in the remaining counties was less than half the average vote of the State, the vote of last year for Congressmen having been 66,084, while the total vote at this special election is only 30,792. Of these, 9,293 were in favor of the bond proposition, and 21,499 were against it; majority against, 12,206.

The Concord *Republican* urges that one of the first amendments to the Constitution of the State of New-Hampshire should do away with the requirement of a majority vote to elect State officers. It instances as a bad result of the absurd requirement the experiences of this year, when a faction, contemptible in numbers and destitute of distinctive principle, have been enabled, by holding the balance of power, to compel the administration of the Government, not for a majority of the people, nor even for a plurality, but for a very small minority.

A shock of earthquake was felt shortly before 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, June 6, in Quebec and throughout the neighboring country. The *Mercury*, of that city, says that it was felt much more severely in Stoneham and thereabouts, and the farmers of that place were considerably alarmed. In the city the vibration was slight, although the rumbling noise attracted the attention of many persons. In the Upper Town the sound was supposed to proceed from heavy carriages running down the street. The course seemed from east to west.

Waltham, Mass., has its mystery. Early on Thursday evening last, a volume of smoke was seen apparently issuing from the tower of the Orthodox Church, and the fire-engines were called out to extinguish the flames, which were supposed to be just ready to burst forth. But quickly the people were astounded to see the same appearance about the tower of the Methodist Church, then of the Baptist, and finally of the Catholic Church. Yet it was all smoke and no fire, continuing for three-quarters of an hour, when—just before dark—it ceased as mysteriously as it began.

COLUMBIAN LAW SCHOOL.

Judge Pierrepont's Address to the Graduating Class—Excellent Advice to Young Lawyers—An Eloquent Expose of Legal and Political Principles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12—The annual anniversary of the Columbian Law School, in this city, was celebrated this evening, and proved a most interesting occasion. Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, formerly Judge of the Superior Court of your City, and late United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, delivered the address to the Graduating Class. He was listened to with the closest attention by an audience composed of the *élite* of Washington, and was warmly applauded at intervals during his address and at its close. I send a full abstract of the address. The honorable gentleman spoke as follows:

I have come to talk to you of the living things of our own days; of the real present; of the sturdy future; of the earnest life which you to-day begin. And if, in after years, these simple words of mine shall have aided one of you in lifting his heavy burdens, in overcoming his many difficulties; in manfully resisting the natural buffetings of the world, and in smoothing the steep declivities in that rugged road to professional success, then I shall have had my exceeding great reward. You cannot read a single page of your destiny; and if you could it would unfit you for the duties of life, diminish your happiness, and destroy the possibility of a real success. Start with a firm determination to perform each day's duty as it comes, having full faith that Divine Providence will then dispose your lot, and give you just that measure of prosperity which is for your greatest good. In our day it is harder for a rich young man to enter into the inner temple of the law than it was in earlier days for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven. The allurements of riches are sure to seduce the young from the drudgery, the self-denial, and the enduring toil which are essential to professional success. The law tolerates no indulgent idlers among its able men, and by an inexorable rule excludes the rich from its aspiring ranks, and demands that eminence shall precede riches, and that riches shall never precede eminence at the Bar. Neither inherited wealth or hereditary name will give you position in the law. You must rely upon your own individual merits. We take the medicines of the physician and the doctrines of the priest on faith; but whether the doctrines are sound or the drugs healthful, we can never certainly know until we have reached a place where censure of the mistake cannot be of much avail. But if your client loses his liberty or his estate through your negligence or blunders, neither he nor you will have to wait for the next world to find it out. The world's estimate of you will in the long run be just, and, to youth, it will be generous. Never murmur that you are not appreciated—you will be fairly valued, and rest assured that "the fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves, if we are underlings." I once heard a clergyman state from the pulpit, that he left the Bar, and turned to the Church, because he found the temptations to dishonesty so great in the profession of the law—I dare say he did. A few years later he was diciplined for yielding to certain gentle temptations in his church. No man without an upright mind, and no man who has not preserved his integrity, has ever died leaving the reputation of a great lawyer. No man can habitually espouse the side which his mind and his conscience advises him to be wrong, without final ruin to the power of his intellect. Few seem aware of the strength which comes of the continued use of the mind on the side of right; and few seem aware of the certain weakness to the intellectual force which comes of habitual efforts to make the wrong appear right and the right wrong. The one is the worship of God, and grows in power; the other is the worship of the devil, and tends to ruin. You can train the appetite to prefer poisons to healthful food, but you will thereby weaken the body. You can train the mind until it may see the evil as good, and the good as evil, but its strength and its power will have departed. Laymen are apt to suppose that one side or the other of every cause is clearly right and the other wrong, and that the lawyer knows, or ought to know, which is the right. No idea is more erroneous. It is quite common, in business affairs, that one of two innocent men must lose his property; and it becomes a matter of the nicest consideration to determine which of them shall suffer. A broker of good credit goes to a merchant in New-York and buys ten thousand barrels of flour, to be delivered on board a Liverpool steamer; the terms of sale are cash on delivery; the merchant delivers the flour, and receives the ship's receipts; the buyer calls at the seller's counting-house, takes the ship's receipts, and obtains a bill of lading, which he indorses over to a banker, who, on the faith of it, advances $90,000 to the broker, who takes the money and absconds. The seller has been deprived of his flour, and the banker has parted with his money; a fraudulent absconder has got it, and which of the two innocent men shall lose it? Can any of you tell me? Can you say which is the wrong, and which is the right side of this case? Certainly no one can tell; it requires more elements than I have given, a careful ascertainment of very many questions, both of law and of doubtful and extremely delicate facts, before we can know at all the right or the wrong of the case. But you will ask what is the duty of a lawyer who is called to defend one accused of murder or of other great crimes? If, on examination, he finds the accused to be innocent his duty is plain. But suppose he is satisfied of his clients' guilt, then what? It is right that he should see that the trial is fair; that it is conducted according to the strictest rules of law; that no illegal evidence be admitted. But after much reflection upon this subject, and after reading all that I have found upon it, from Dr. JOHNSON to Lord BROUGHAM and from Lord BROUGHAM downward, I cannot believe that it is ever right for counsel to persuade either Court or jury, that anything is true which he knows to be false. Starting, as you now do, on your professional career, you see no good reason why people should select you to manage their business; and in the slow beginning you will sometimes feel discouraged. Take heart when depression comes; remember that others no abler and no worthier than you have succeeded; remember that each man who is willing to perform his part in life has his own fit place, from which no one can crowd him. When a man's estate is imperiled, or when his liberty is at stake, he will seek the man who can aid him. The boon companion of the night, or the popular friend of gay pleasure, will not be sought in the day of trial. The selfishness of human nature is an enduring force—always reliable. In comparing two lawyers, you will frequently hear it said that the more successful one is of inferior ability; and when you ask how this is, you are told that the abler one is indolent, has bad habits, or is careless of his obligations. This is simply saying that the man would be great if he had the essential requisites for greatness, which he has not. In the young life of MARSHALL, of CLAY, and of WEBSTER, the rising lawyer could be a member of the Legislature or of Congress without much detriment to his professional career. This is no longer true; and in all our great cities the young lawyer who enters the political field will be sure to fail in his professional life—not because the men of our day are inferior in varied capacity to those who have preceded us, but because in great communities concentration of all the faculties upon fewer things becomes an absolute necessity; and hence you now find the eminent lawyers in the Senate of the United States proportionately few, and from the great cities of the older States, not one. In America, the great lawyers of today perform more intellectual labor, and conduct more heavy causes in a single year than did the lawyers of Chief-Justice MARSHALL's day in thrice that time. The Bench of the Supreme Court, with Chief-Justice CHASE at its head, is an abler Bench that it was when Chief-Justice MARSHALL was at its head. The Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN was, in the aggregate, an abler Cabinet than had ever before advised a President. The financial achievements of that Administration cast into shade any that had gone before. The colossal work of our armies, the conduct of the war, the management of our foreign affairs, and the vast and difficult labors which our statesmen performed, were never equaled in the history of mankind.

Much as the profession of the law has done for civil liberty, it has been slow at reform, clinging to musty precedent, and it still respects much antiquated nonsense. It is within the memory of the youngest here, when Courts of justice, whose sole business was to arrive at truth, scrupulously excluded the chiefest means, and, in many cases, the only means, of ascertaining the truth. The parties to the controversy could not say a word, however great their knowledge or credibility. The manager of an incorporated company, having the entire knowledge of its affairs, could give no evidence, if he held a share of stock; yet the defrauder, whose oath could be purchased for a trifle, might swear away the property of the just man who sat silent by, though his word would have been believed, and his testimony would have secured a just judgment. Anywhere but in a judicial tribunal the way to truth was different. The common sense of mankind had settled it that the testimony of all parties, who knew of the facts, should be taken. A Judge who would have shuddered in his seat at the idea of allowing a man to testify about a matter to which he was a party, when his two sons quarreled in the field, when no other person was present, called them before him to ascertain the cause of the quarrel. He asked the eldest son to give a true account of the matter. The younger son objected, and urged that it would shock justice to allow a person to testify in his own case. The Judge replied that the rule was a good one and ought never be departed from in any Court of justice, but his object was to find out which of his sons was to blame, and that he wanted to know the truth. This age has made a great advance in wise administration of the law, but much is left to be done. We still imprison in unhealthy jails innocent men, upon whose humble labor sad wives and helpless children sometimes depend. Are they innocent? you ask. Yes, innocent. Are they not accused of crime? Not at all. The only suspicion against them is that they are honest men who will tell the truth, and we want them as witnesses against wicked men who have committed crimes, and who are at large on bail, living in Paris, Montreal or elsewhere, and who can go free by forfeit of their bail! But you ask, Do you keep poor innocent men in jail who are charged with no crime, merely as witnesses against criminals who are out on bail? Yes, we do, all Summer long—they are too poor to give bail, and we think them too honest to spare their testimony. A writer of rather advanced ideas has lately said that the time is near when laws against killing a man will be as needless as laws against eating a man. The practice which I have just cited does not look that way. Under an old rule of law which had its origin in ignorant times, we undertook to impanel a jury the other day in New-York to try a murderer. Eleven hundred and fifty jurors were summoned, and many days were wasted before we could find twelve men who were competent. Intelligence and reflection had disqualified most of our citizens for the solemn duty, and here let me warn you of an error which young lawyers often commit. The error lies in supposing that the people who have never studied law know nothing about it. You will find that they know much about it, and they will be quick to discover whether you know much about it or not. It will be found in this intelligent country that the people's will does get expressed. All will concede that Gen. WASHINGTON was the true representative man of his time. He was not a scholar; he was not a man of science; he had but small literary attainments; but he was the greatest man of his age; he represented the resultant force of the nation's aggregate will. He was borne to his high place by the power of public opinion, not by any political manouvre; he was the natural chief ruler of America at the time. But he was not a whit more the representative man of his day than was Mr. LINCOLN or Gen. GRANT the representative man of his day; each reached his place because the average judgment of the people so determined; and in precisely the same way a President will be selected next year, whoever he may be. Never indulge in the shallow cant that a regal government is better than our own. You have a fresh example of the effect of absolute power. A great, heroic nation, whose soldiers, under the inspiration of liberal ideas, could march over the world, less than twenty years ago surrendered its liberty to the will of one man. Great prosperity followed, and the material wealth of France increased beyond that of any other period, and Americans who visited Paris were charmed with the smooth working of Imperial rule. The soldier was pampered and pleased with his indulgent life; he liked the empire which was peace, and ease, and sensual pleasure. He was willing to march to war, to fight the adversary with fine array, but when he was called upon to fight and to die—he ran—and why not? What had he to die for? France held up no price of glory for him; it was a personal government. He met in the field pale-faced Prussian boys, fresh from the Universities, with spectacles over their eyes, but with educated minds, and with purposes above the indulgence of the appetites. The sons of BISMARCK fought as common soldiers in the common ranks, and one of them was carried severely wounded from the field; and not a single battle could the Frenchman win. This came of the eighteen years of Imperial rule. The soul of France died with her liberties. Her fate no man can tell. Give a President of the United States ten years of rule and the people would never elect another President. Nothing but the frequent call of the people to exercise their rights can preserve our freedom. Never consent to increase the term of office for a single hour. Never grudge the cost and turmoil of an election every four years. Never listen with patience to those who advocate an increase of the term of power. All valued things are costly, and liberty is the costliest of all. Preserve it at any price. The public opinion of England is powerful upon the actions of her Government. In obedience to this opinion she sent her nobles to Washington to treat with us; and her envoys were wise enough to know that a treaty must be made. Able statesmen from England met with discreet statesmen of America, and the two great English-speaking nations have ceased to talk of war. A few words more and I have done. To those who can receive them they are more important than all that I have said, or can say. They will tell you the best way through the perplexing affairs of this life; give a calmness to the judgment, a cheerfulness to the spirit, and an even temper; a courage serenely lifted above all passions, and which nothing can daunt. They will help to lighten every disappointment, render duty pleasant, and make you satisfied with your lot; and year by year you may grow stronger, wiser and more happy. This may come, this will come, to him who, with an earnest wish, seeks only the right; and in every trouble, in every joy, in every important undertaking in life, and every day, with honest heart and willing mind, asks enlightenment and guidance from the great law-giver, our Father in Heaven.

UNITED GERMANY.

Spirit of the German Press—Movements of Prince Bismarck—Parliament and the Conquered Provinces—Their New Government and its Labors—The Strasbourg Library.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 27, 1871.

It is only now that we feel peace to be quite secure, and the state of war definitely come to an end, after the ratifications have been exchanged by the Ministers of both countries, and the treaty has been printed in full length by the German *Official Gazette*. The latter greets the return of peace with great warmth, and the semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* recapitulates, in a series of articles, the events of the last ten months, making the burden of its account an eulogy on the German nation, and principally on the German Government, and ending with a severe censure of the quarrelsome neighbors beyond the Rhine, for whom it does not seem to have a particle of pity left, expressing unqualified contempt for the *ci devant* rulers of Europe. The other papers follow the key-note of the organs of official opinion, and there are few articles in the German Press of last week that may not be comprised under one of the two headings—self-praise and contempt of the French. Prince BISMARCK, on his return from Frankfort, made a rather pathetic speech in the House, the object of which was evidently to recall refractory members to obedience, after going astray during his absence. The great aim of his life had been attained; the object to which he had self-sacrificingly devoted all his energies had been accomplished; nothing stood in the way of his definite retirement now but his wish still further to labor for his country, and not to evade the responsibility which he had taken upon himself. Such words seems strange enough in the mouth of the plain-spoken and matter-of-fact Chancellor. Though the peace documents have been exchanged, signed and ratified by both parties, there will be some week's work still for the negotiators to settle details and see the conditions conscientiously carried out. M. BISMARCK made his latest visit to Frankfort as brief as possible, nor wasted any time on the road; still he did not escape ovations both from the Frankforters and the inhabitants of towns on the line. At Erfurt especially, a Thuringian fortress town of importance, several influential deputations waited upon him, tendering their congratulations and expressions of patriotic gratitude, and rewarded in return by pieces of welcome intelligence, fresh from the official telegraph, and not yet promulgated by the Press. At Frankfort M. BISMARCK was in danger of passing unnoticed, on his arrival, traveling in plain clothes, whereas his usual garb is the military uniform. "We hardly found your Highness out in plain clothes," said the hotel manager of the Swan. "You are like the French, then," replied the Chancellor; "they did not find us out until they saw us in uniform." His Highness seems in a jocular humor altogether now; various puns and good answers are ascribed to him, of many of which he may, indeed, be innocent. A reigning Duke, who shall be nameless, is said to have complained of the indiscriminate distribution of iron crosses, an order which his Serene Highness hardly considered a distinction, when shared by thousands of humble-born soldiers. Prince BISMARCK could not see the justice of the Duke's remark. "Some have got it because they deserved it, and they ought not to go without," answered he, "and others, like your Highness and myself, from courtesy." The Duke was silenced at once.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

It is characteristic of German internal affairs, that as soon as the omnipotent Chancellor was called off, things immediately went wrong. I do not refer to the squabble about the two Hamburgh Post-office clerks, who are causing a deal of heartburning, and have tempted the Ministers into an untruth, but of the more weighty measures of legislation for Alsace and Lorraine. That is, of course, one of the most prominent items in the Ministerial programme, and one of the most urgent measures of the session.

THE ALSATO-LOTHARINGIAN CONSTITUTION.

The constitution for the new provinces had been in the absence of Prince BISMARCK amended in a liberal spirit, the absolute power of the Crown being somewhat curtailed and the reign of absolutism limited. Though Parliament did not claim a voice in the settlement of public affairs, it insisted that at all Courts it should be specially informed of all that was going on, and made this annual report a particular duty of the Chancellor. Moreover it had provided that every law to be valid should require the counter signature of the Chancellor, who should be responsible for it. It was not clearly said what duties or consequences this responsibility should involve; but at all events the stipulation would give a show of constitutionalism to the new arrangement. It proved more than M. BISMARCK was willing to concede, and on his return he made the Chamber rescind its vote. The sanction of Parliament will be required for financial arrangements of a permanent character, but beyond that the constitution has been reamended into its original shape, as drawn up by the Federal Council. The Germans are by no means careless about the reconstruction of their new western provinces, but on the contrary betray increasing interest in the development of the new German country, the original hatred and hauteur gradually subsiding into friendly sympathy. The Press remarks that in truth this is the most responsible office that Prince BISMARK has ever held. Hitherto he was the ruler of all, but for his acts inferior Ministers were legally responsible. Now he enters upon a task for which the responsibility is personal.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE UNDER GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Government is neither idle in the new provinces, nor are its labors barren of results. Every day almost brings with it some progress, that sustained by the united sympathy and power of all Germany, speedily makes itself felt among the population. The penal measure proscribing all Alsacians banished by Court-martial, has at length been rescinded, and the poor fellows whose only offense is misdirected patriotism, are invited to return home by the official Strasbourg *Gazette!* The important canal from Strasbourg and Spires, projected by the French Government under NAPOLEON III., and valuable to the commerce of the adjacent provinces, is to be constructed at Imperial expense, Prince BISMARCK supporting the scheme with his personal authority. The schools are being remodeled on the German system, the opinion of Government being—as explained in Parliament—that "whoever has the school, has the land." There has been a dispute as to the best system of education for years between Government and a portion of the Liberal politicians, and this has been naturally revived by the discussion of Alsacian schools. The difference turns chiefly on the question of denominational or undenominational instruction, and the control of schools by the clergy. Our Liberals are fierce antagonists of Church surveillance, and denominational instruction, and anxious not to have the usages which they condemn as pernicious grafted into the system of the new country. Moreover it is affirmed—and evidently justly so—that the Alsacian schools are in reality very good, as good as the Germans, if not better; only they are French, and officially French. The withdrawal of Prefect influence would cure that. The introduction of universal compulsion meets with a favorable reception among the Alsacians, as it cannot fail to raise the educational status of the population. There are 1,464 Catholic elementary schools in Alsace, 722 Protestant and 54 Jewish—a number quite sufficient for the object in view. Attendance has indeed been poor, in consequence of the absence of compulsion and the agricultural character of the province. There have been plenty of pupils in Winter, but none hardly in Summer, while children could obtain comparatively high wages for farm work. It is with regard to the higher schools, gymnasiums and colleges that a deficiency is experienced, and Government has now resolved to establish a number of new ones, above all a German university at Strasbourg, which promises to be very numerously attended.

THE STRASBOURG LIBRARY.

The Strasbourg library, completely destroyed by the bombardment, promises to rise from the flames like a phenix, restrengthened and in greater perfection than before. Collections for the praiseworthy purpose are being made in and out of Germany, the appeals to individual charity meeting with liberal responses. England is contributing largely to the fund, about as much money, in fact, as Germany itself. The latter country, however, makes appreciable contributions in kind. The University libraries of Erlangen, Greifswald, Berlin, Jena, and the town libraries of various other cities, have sent long catalogues of books destined for removal to Strasbourg. The Royal library at Stuttgart contributes 327 volumes; the Grand-Ducal library at Carlsruhe as many as two thousand. Now German-speaking countries also pay their tribute to Teutonic descent, Austria furnishing large contributions, distinguished by their qualitative value, and Switzerland swelling the list of donations to greater length. Government has determined to complete the collection by purchases from State funds, and has for this object bought a large portion of the town library of Colmar, remarkable for rare works, and the famous private collections of the deceased judicial Professors, M. BOCKING, in Bonn, and M. VON VANGEROW, in Heidelberg, the latter numbering 3,350 volumes, besides 140 portfolios, numerous pamphlets and the Professor's collected manuscripts.

The Residence of a Territorial Governor.

From the Central City (Col.) Register, June 7.

His Excellency Gov. MCCOOK has taken the splendid dwelling recently erected by S. H. ELBERT, Esq., in Denver, near the bank of Cherry Creek, and just back of Gen. PIERCE's, and has furnished it with a degree of magnificence not equaled in the city or Territory. Among the mantel and table ornaments are many rare and curious things from various foreign lands, all arranged with exquisite taste. The arch between his elegantly-appointed parlors is festooned with two large flags of the finest silk, one being the banner of his legation while minister to the Sandwich Islands, the other a prize captured by the General from the rebels in Tennessee. In the library are an infinite number of ancient, rare and costly volumes, gathered from choice literary collections in Washington, New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. The Governor is now a well-regulated fixture in the Territory, and so conditioned as to be able to entertain his friends in a manner to convince them that Colorado has not only comfortable but luxurious homes—households where may be met refinement as pure and intelligence as cultivated as in the richest salons of the East.

Vice-President Colfax at Home—Condition of His Health.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Register, June 10.

Mr. COLFAX arrived here last Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, in the special car of the Pennsylvania Central Road, tendered him by Col. SCOTT. He gained in strength during the thirty-six hours' journey from Washington, and though still weak, home, family and quiet are, as all will be glad to know, hastening his convalescence. Every evening since his return Mrs. COLFAX has driven him around the environs of the city, and he has taken much enjoyment in this open-air recreation. His physicians attribute his attack to over mental work without relaxation, aggravated at the time by his general ill health and the vitiated atmosphere of the long Executive sessions of the Senate with closed doors and windows. The public knows how conscientious Mr. COLFAX has ever been in the discharge of his official duties, how diligently he has labored on the side of right and justice during all the years of his manhood, how heartily he has participated in all the contests of his party; his friends here know what his labors in canvasses for many years have been, drawing on his vital forces; but few outside of his family know of the enormous correspondence that has poured in upon him from all parts of the Union during the past few years, especially while at Washington. He has, in addition to all his official duties and other demands on his time, replied to all these letters with his own hand, and in hours that should have been given to rest and sleep. No wonder that overtasked nature at last succumbed.

Mr. COLFAX's physicians now insist on his giving up public speaking and letter-writing, with rare exceptions, and confine himself to official labors alone during the two remaining years of his term, and, if his thousands of correspondents do not hereafter receive answers to their letters, they will understand it is because he is obeying medical instructions and seeking that rest he has so greatly denied himself heretofore. He desires us to state that his attack was not paralysis, but vertigo in its severest and most violent form, the reaction from which is very slow and painful.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Opinions of a New-York Communist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper, I highly appreciate the manly and independent manner in which it has always fought to uphold the sacred principles of liberty, truth and justice.

It is from this reason that I feel encouraged to direct the following lines to you as a protest against certain erroneous ideas about Communism published in an article entitled "The Communists of New-York," on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Believing in the maxim, *Audiatur et altera pars*, I hope that my protest will find its proper place in your columns.

The Communists of America, as well as those of Europe, are described in said article as "thousands of wretched and slovenly creatures, hiding in attics and cellars," and "criminals of all sorts." In one word, they are painted as the outcasts of society, in the darkest colors.

In reply to this allow me to say that there are thousands of respectable and intelligent tradesmen, even men of science and culture, in fact representatives of almost all classes of society, who faithfully adhere to the doctrines of Communism.

Many of those who have fought in '48 against the tyranny of monarchism in Europe have found their homes on this shore, and are respected as citizens. From my own personal experience I must confess that I have more than one reason to respect and honor some of the so-called Communists; and everybody who had had the opportunity of intercourse with them as I have had must give them the same credit.

Those wretched creatures you speak of will follow any leader or party without reference to their political confession, be it Imperialism, Republicanism or Communism, as long as that leader or party has influence enough over them to induce them to believe that by their means they would gain their objects. History gives us more than one example of this: the same French mob which shouts on one day with enthusiasm, "Vive l'Empereur," will shortly after, with equal fervor, cry "à bas l'Empereur," "Viva la Commune."

People who are the easily-handled tools in the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, and simply led by their impulsive passions, cannot by right be considered as representatives or followers of any political or social idea.

I therefore protest decidedly against identifying the European or American mobs and their outrageous excesses with the Communistic idea and its real representatives.

The rioters of '63 were not, as you state, the Communists of New-York, but the majority of them belonged, as is well known, to the Democratic Party, which has nothing in common with Communism, but a great deal with Imperialism. The vulgar notion that the ultimate object of Communism is general division of property and money, and that as the so-called better classes have been so far the leading, it would be finally time for the poor and wretched to become the ruling power of any State, is really absurd.

The fundamental principle of Communism is not to give equal rights, but rather restore those divine rights which God has given to the whole community of mankind, and which in the course of time have become the privileges of certain classes.

The poor man, who has to work hard to sustain a life of misery and deprivation, is just as much entitled to light and air, good and wholesome food and drink and wholesome quarters as the rich merchant, speculator, artist, or man of science; for all labor, be it the product of brain or muscle, is equally honorable; but the usurer, who makes even the most indispensable requisites for life and all sorts of natural products means of filthy and tyrannizing speculation, deprives the poor man of every comfort that is due to him by natural right.

Corruption effects, in the present state of society, every branch of business; even the Bar, the pulpit and legislation are subject to its rotting and demoralizing influence.

New-York, like Paris, has beneath its brilliant surface a volcano of deep passions and explosive social forces. This you acknowledge. Sooner or later this volcano will naturally explode. It will not then be the fault of the Communists, but rather that of our whole society.

It is not alone sufficient to enlighten the masses spiritually; give them also their due and proper share of physical welfare and comfort, and the furies of revolution will cease their infernal work of carnage and destruction forever.

Our programme is to fight in every legal way against corruption, against the despotism of single men or of rings, and to check the tyranny of money, which, originally invented simply to serve as a means of exchange, has exceeded the intended limits of its usefulness, and in its excessive degeneration become the ruling power of the world.

These are the true fundemental principles of Communism.

I am most respectfully yours,

A NEW-YORK COMMUNIST.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 9, 1871.

East New-York and Annexation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper, in common with other City papers, has stated that the people of East New-York decided on Thursday last against annexation, and in favor of a village charter, will you allow me to say that this is not the fact. The question was simply on the acceptance of a village charter, a very few of the opponents of which are in favor of annexation. It is doubtful if one-fourth of the inhabitants of East New-York voted for the charter, for it is a shameful imposition upon them, and its acceptance was the result of giving to the less-populated districts of New-Lots a preponderance of power. The charter bears finger-marks that look as if they were made by the imperial ruler of your own City, though this may not be, and as if it was intended more for the elections of next year than for the good of the citizens; and when you learn that one of its advocates asserted in a public speech last Tuesday evening that the charter was passed by a Republican Legislature—meaning the *quasi* Legislature of last Winter—you will agree with me that East New-York, like New-York, has fastened upon it a vampire of local government, obtained by fraud and falsehood.

ANTI-ANNEXATION.

EAST NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

The Viaduct Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proposed Viaduct Railroad seems to be the most absorbing question of local interest of the present hour, and it occurs to me that the Scriptural admonition, to "him who proposeth to build a house, let him first sit down and count the cost," should apply with equal, if not greater force to those who propose to build a viaduct railway through the heart of a crowded city. I would respectfully ask the parties having this matter under control, whose integrity and judgment I am not disposed to doubt, whether they have sufficiently counted the cost of the project, or, in other words, whether they have given it that mature deliberation which its vast importance to the present and future generations of this Metropolis demand. The question seems to have been settled, by public opinion, that a viaduct railway between the upper and lower parts of the City is necessary, and that it must be built. It is a measure so very popular that not a word has been spoken, in public, nor a line written, that I have seen or heard of, in opposition to it; so that the only question which remains open, so far as I can see, is that of its route, having in view the accommodation of the traveling public and the interest of those through whose property it may pass. It is presumed that liberal prices will be paid for all property which may be taken for the proposed roadway, but it cannot be doubted that property bordering upon its line will be injured from a fourth to more than half its present value, for which its owners will have neither legal or equitable remedy. This will be a very great hardship to the owners of real estate in moderate circumstances along the line of the proposed road, which the directors of the Company should endeavor in every possible way to alleviate.

It may be too late to make suggestions in regard to the route of the proposed road. If not, it may be worthy of consideration whether the whole plan might not be advantageously changed, and the road made to run along the river fronts upon each side of the City, from the Battery to some convenient point on the Harlem River, which river it might cross, and from thence diverge toward such places in Westchester County as public convenience or necessity might require. By adopting the routes suggested, it seems to me that all necessary accommodation to the traveling public would be afforded at comparatively small expense, at great saving of time in the construction of the road, and without injury to the citizens living along its line. I think it would not be at all difficult for an experienced and skillful engineer to construct a viaduct road along the river fronts of the City resting on arches of iron or masonry with sufficient span to admit of free access to the wharves, piers and bulkheads all along its river fronts. Yours,

SEPTUAGENARIAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Arrangements for Laying the Corner-Stone on St. John's Day.

From the Albany Argus, June 12.

The ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol promise to be of the most imposing and interesting character. The new Capitol is to be one of the finest structures on this continent, and one of the handsomest buildings of modern times. As before announced, the Capitol Commissioners have invited the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State to lay the corner-stone according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of that Order. The invitation has been accepted, and active preparations are now being made to carry out the designs entertained on the 24th of this month. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge has extended invitations to all the Masonic Lodges in the State to be present. Temple Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 2, of Albany, have invited every Commandery in the State to join them as escort to the Masonic Fraternity from all parts of the State and the Grand Lodge. The display to be made by the Knights Templar will be a rare and imposing feature of the day. There are about fifty Commanderies of Knights in the State, and it is expected that most, if not all, will be represented.

So far as the preliminaries have been agreed upon, we are authorized to announce that Grand Master ANTHON has appointed ROBERT H. WATERMAN, 33d.·. as Grand Marshal, JACKSON H CHASE, 33d.·. has been selected as Assistant Marshal.

The corner stone will be laid by Grand Master JOHN H. ANTHON, according to the ancient ceremonies of the Order. An address will be delivered by Gov. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The military display will also be imposing. Gen. WOODHALL, commanding the Ninth Brigade, has accepted the invitation to act as escort on the occasion, and will parade his full command. The command consists of the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, Battery A, Third Division Battalion of Artillery, and Ninth Brigade Cavalry. It is also expected that the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Troy, Tenth Brigade, will participate. Many other military organizations, from different parts of the State, will undoubtedly avail themselves of the opportunity to be present. The Burgesses Corps will, as usual, act as escort to the Mayor and Common Council. The Jackson Corps will be assigned as escort to the Governor and State officers.

THE CLEM MURDER TRIAL.

Alleged Strange Developments—Reported Attempt to Implicate Other Parties.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 10.

At a late hour last night we were handed by Mr. WILLIAM FISCUS, whose name has been unpleasantly and untruthfully connected with the Young murder case, a lengthy affidavit of one L. LOUIS GRAHAM, made before Judge JOHN N. SCOTT, under date of July 18, 1870, which makes some startling disclosures, if true.

GRAHAM asserts that he was acting in the capacity of volunteer detective, and, in the month of July, 1869, PETER WILKINS approached him, and proposed a plan to buy up testimony to relieve Mrs. CLEM of the charge under which she was then laboring. There was to be much money made if it could be done. GRAHAM asserts that WILKINS said he acted by the authority of Mrs. CLEM, who had been visited in Jeffersonville. LEVI W. PIERSON (a witness in the Clem case) is represented to have asserted, in an interview with Mrs. CLEM at the prison, that he knew all about the murder; that Mrs. CLEM was innocent, and that he, SIKE HARTMAN, and a woman named KATE ROSS, were the guilty parties. In repeated conversations he is said to have told Mrs. CLEM that he and KATE ROSS committed the murder, and that SIKE HARTMAN drove the woman home. WILKINS told the affiant that, to render the matter safe, they proposed to procure testimony in corroboration of PIERSON's confession. The affidavit proceeds to tell the names of witnesses, the stories they were to swear to, the amounts of money they were to be paid, and how they were drilled in their parts. GRAHAM asserts that he went into the plan as a volunteer detective, to discover, and at the proper time disclose, the plot. He further swears that each and all the witnesses whom he procured to testify knew the capacity in which he was acting, and agreed to assume their respective parts with the intention of going upon the witness stand and revealing the entire scheme.

The affidavit implicates other parties besides Mr. WILKINS in the plot.

Who L. LOUIS GRAHAM is we don't know. The affidavit has been in the possession of Mr. FISCUS for nearly a year, and was to have been introduced in the Prather case had an opportunity been allowed.

The Scull Race at New-Haven on Saturday.

From the New-Haven Journal, June 12.

The single-scull race which occurred in the harbor Saturday afternoon was witnessed by several hundred persons who take an interest in aquatic sports, the largest part of whom were students. The original entries in the race were six, but three only made their appearance, and these were all Yalensians. The time announced for the race was 5 o'clock, but with true Yale procrastination the hour of six was allowed to pass before the crews arrived off the end of the Coal Wharf, the place designated for the starting point. Those who appeared were JAMES K. HOWE, '71, Troy, N. Y.; CHARLES H. FERRY, '72, Chicago, N. Y.; JAMES W. SMITH, '73, New-York. The boats were arranged with SMITH at the east, HOWE next, and FERRY next to the judges' boat. FERRY and HOWE allowed SMITH fifteen seconds handicap. At 6:12 the word was given by the starter, Mr. C. PHELPS, '70, and the sculls moved off very evenly and with good precision. The men all moved down toward Long Wharf, and so long as they appeared in sight no one seemed to have gained much advantage, but the opinion prevailed on shore that HOWE would win the race. Each one turned a separate stake-boat, and HOWE was the first to turn. On the return he lost ground and FERRY came in ahead, winning the race. HOWE followed soon after, and then SMITH was discovered far to the west of the judges' boat, heading for the vicinity of Sargent's wharf, and in that way got off the course. What time he made is not known, for he was not discovered until after he had stopped rowing at least several seconds. Had he kept the course, with the fifteen seconds allowed him, he would have stood an excellent chance of winning the race. The time made was as follows: FERRY, 18 minutes 36 seconds; HOWE, 18 minutes 51 seconds. Distance rowed, two miles. The prize awarded to Mr. FERRY is a beautiful silver-plated goblet, much like the Southworth Cup in design. It was given by Mr. M. WHITE, who we learn designs soon to offer another prize for a race.

Important Matters to Come Before the Connecticut Legislature this Week.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 12.

This week promises to be an interesting one in our Legislature. In the Assembly itself, the capital question will, on Wednesday, call out the vocal and argumentative powers of the House, and may be the strength of the lobby. In the Committee on Military Affairs the examination of the new Military bill will be continued. JOHN T. WAIT, of Norwich, Major OSBORN, of this city, and other gentlemen are expected to appear. On Tuesday, the Committee on Finance will consider a bill which obliges all insurance companies to render their accounts to the State in January, at the same time when they are returned to other States. This is now done in October in Connecticut, and the two reports present discrepancies difficult to be accounted for by the business of only three months. On Wednesday, the Finance Committee will discuss the new interest law, the Committee on State Prisons will commence the much talked of investigation of the charges of bad management and ill-treatment, which are preferred against the officers of that institution.

The Wheat Harvest in California.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 5.

The grain is rapidly ripening now, and the reapers and headers will commence work actively next week. The wheat fields in some of the coast valleys have improved in appearance considerably within the last two weeks, the heads having filled out under the favorable influence of the showers and cool weather. The editor of the Napa *Register* thinks the last rain was worth at least $100,000 to the wheat-growers of that county. The Contra Costa *Gazette* says:

"Beyond anything that could have been expected, the weather, since the northers of the 20th and 21st of April, has been highly favorable for the grain, and the harvest will be much larger than there was any warrant for calculating a month or even a week ago, and every day's continuance of the cool weather improves the prospect. Fair crops of grain will be gathered where none was expected a month ago; and many pieces will turn out handsomely from which not more than one-fourth yield was then looked for: still the crop of the county will not be more than one-fifth of what might have been expected with a favorable season."

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

Meeting in Philadelphia Last Night—The Northern Pacific Railroad and the Commerce of Philadelphia—Address of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—An enthusiastic meeting was held this evening in the Academy of Music in obedience to a call issued by the members of the Commercial Exchange and other leading citizens of this City, for the purpose of considering the development of the north-west section of the continent by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the effect of this new enterprise upon the trade, manufactures, and commerce of our State and city. The Academy was densely crowded, and the audience listened to the lengthly address of Hon. WM. D. KELLEY with marked attention.

Gov. GEARY presided, assisted by 400 Vice-Presidents. It was announced that Hon. SELEUCIUS GARFIELDE, Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, who was expected to speak on the same subject, had been prevented from being present by sickness. Gov. GEARY made some remarks on the importance of the road to the interests of Philadelphia, and introduced Mr. KELLEY. I send you a concise synopsis of his speech:

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, after expressing his thanks for the warm demonstrations with which he was received, said he was grateful for the opportunity to contribute, however humbly, toward the completion of a work which for more than a quarter of a century he had regarded as of prime importance to the country, and of special value to his native State, and for the promotion of which he had during that period labored as opportunity afforded. While expecting his statements of facts to be received with some degree of incredulity by those who have never visited the trans-Missouri portion of the country, it was his purpose to make no statement not justified by his personal observations, or by authorities that all are bound to recognize. About two years ago, said the speaker, it was my privilege to traverse the entire route of the Union and Central Pacific Roads by daylight, and to visit Salt Lake City, which was located in the heart of the Great Desert, that it might be the centre of a Mormon Empire, guarded by the forces of nature against Gentile intrusion. I also visited Portland and Oregon City, Oregon; Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, at the head of Puget Sound; and Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver's Island. Though that region of country had so long been a matter of interest to me, and the study of it had afforded me so much pleasure, each day revealed new and strange conditions, and imbued me with a new sense, not only of the extent of our country, but of the grandeur and infinite variety of its resources in adapting every portion of our vast country to the sustenance and comfort of man. But of this hereafter. Let me first invite your attention to facts within the memory of some of my auditors, which show that the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad was that originally proposed, because it was the shortest and best route by which to connect the sea-board at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portland, with the waters of Puget Sound and the commerce of the ancient East, which is now the West. The speaker alluded to the fact that in the Summer of 1845, ASA WHITNEY, of New-York, who had spent many years in China, had spoken to him on the subject of a railroad from the base of Lake Michigan to some point in Oregon, either on the waters of Puget Sound or the Columbia River, or to a point on each, and proceeded to narrate his subsequent investigations and certain steps taken in the matter even at that early day. Mr. WHITNEY became much encouraged by meetings in Philadelphia and New-York, though he was mobbed in the latter City for his advanced views. This was the initial movement of a powerful and organized opposition, which soon drove Mr. WHITNEY from the field. His labors, however, had not been in vain; for on the 23d of June, 1848, Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, at present Director of the United States Mint, who was then in Congress from this State, as Chairman of a special committee appointed in compliance with a resolution he had offered, presented a favorable report on the project of a Pacific Railroad, recommending that steps be taken to secure adequate explorations and surveys of the trans-Mississippi country. The "madness" of the project was still laughed at even by "grave and reverend" Senators; and it was not until the 3d of March, 1853, that the President signed an act authorizing the Secretary of War, under his direction, to employ such portion of the corps of topographical engineers to make such explorations and surveys as might be deemed advisable to ascertain the most practical and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Effect was given to this resolution at the earliest day, but it was not until the 27th of February, 1855, that the Secretary of War was able to submit to the President for communication to Congress the reports of the several surveying parties he had organized. After describing the difficulties which this enterprise encountered at a time when but few believed a railroad over the Alleghanies was practicable, the speaker continued:

Let no man think that the Pacific Railroad projected in 1846 was to run to San Francisco or elsewhere than to the heart of the unorganized Territory of Oregon, which then extended from the forty-second to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and embraced what is now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory. Through that country, at the time of which I speak, the great river still rolled through a vast solitude, hearing

"No sound save his own dashings."

There was then no San Francisco. Not a cabin or a hut stood within the now corporate limits of that beautiful and prosperous city. California, Nevada, Arizona and New-Mexico were still Mexican territory. Neither science nor observation had detected the vast deposits of gold and silver or the boundless agricultural resources of that vast region of country. The great railroad centre of the West, Chicago, had not yet come into public view. The less than 10,000 people who had gathered at the confluence of the Chicago River with Lake Michigan had no presentiment that the swamp in which they dwelt would, in less than twenty years, be filled up and raised nearly twenty feet to make the grade of the streets of the most enterprising and remarkable city of its age in the world. Michigan then had a population of less than 250,000, Wisconsin less than 50,000, and civilization had not yet penetrated the wide region then known as Minnesota Territory, and the census-takers four years later found but 6,038 people there. In 1850, there were but 91,635 people in California, which had then been ceded to us by Mexico, and admitted to the Union as a State, and whose recently-discovered deposits of gold had attracted immigrants from every clime. There was no government in Kansas and Nebraska, that whole fertile region being in possession of the Indian and the buffalo. The name of that busy centre of river and railroad commerce, Omaha, had not been heard by English-speaking people, and the vast mineral, grazing and agricultural region through which the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are now doing a profitable and rapidly-increasing business was noted by geographers as the "Great American Desert." Philadelphia then had no railroad connection with Pittsburg, Pittsburg none with Cincinnati or Chicago, nor any of these with St. Louis. I regard the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as chief among the great works of the future, and believe that it will be to its promoters not only a proud monument, but a vast source of wealth. Its construction will add inconceivably to the wealth and power of the country. It will open the vast regions abounding in every element of wealth to settlement under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, give an additional impulse to immigration and revive the prostrate commerce of the country. The route of the Northern Pacific Road is in all respects superior to that of the Central and Union Roads, and the country through which it passes will, twenty-five years hence, contain double the population that will then be found along the line of the road between Omaha and Sacramento. The Central route has to create its way travel and freight. Let me not be understood as disparaging the value of that road, or as intimating that it is not now doing a profitable business; or that it will not, as every other railroad in this country has done, create a constantly-increasing volume of business that will enable it to rapidly decrease its rates for freight and travel, while increasing its income and net profits. That both of these roads will create business for themselves and speedily return the capital embarked in their construction I am abundantly persuaded. But I am happy to find that I am sustained in this conviction by the highest authority on such questions known to railroad men in this country. Speaking of the year 1869, Mr. H. V. POOR says: "The tonnage traffic of the railroads constructed the past year, at only 1,000 tons to the mile, will equal 5,000,000 tons, having a value of $750,000,000. Every road constructed adds five times its value to the aggregate value of the property of the country. The cost of the works constructed the past year will equal at least $150,000,000. The increased value consequently of property due to the construction will equal $600,000,000." These propositions of Mr. POOR are specially applicable to the Northern Pacific Railroad, the construction of which will not only create an immense volume of through travel, but develop the boundless and virgin resources of western Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory, and of northern Oregon, abounding, as they do, in the precious and other metals, in wheat-fields and lumber regions, and embracing the natural home of the sheep and goat, and grazing-fields in which herds of cattle large enough to supply our entire market, may graze throughout the year, growing and fattening upon natural grasses.

Minnesota, through which the road runs, from Lake Superior to the Red River, over 280 miles, is the great wheat-field of our country. It is a land of lakes and rivers, and forest and prairie. Its farmers are prosperous and contented. Its population numbered 6,077 in 1850, had swollen to 172,022 by 1860, and was found to be 435,057 in 1870. The value of its farm products as reported by the census of 1870 was $33,350,923, the cash value of its farms $97,621,691, and its production of wheat during 1869 was about 19,000,000 bushels. It contains within its limits 53,459,840 acres, of which but 3,637,671 are occupied. The remaining 50,000,000 await settlement and development. It is not yet fourteen years since the lumbermen of Minnesota were fed on wheat imported from other States. Yet the wheat crop raised during 1870, from the small part of the State now occupied, is believed to have been not less than 30,000,000 bushels. Time will not permit me even to indicate the immense resources of this State in lumber, iron, slate and other commodities, which bear and require transportation. To us of the East it seems incredible that the temperatures of the mountains, along a line running between the forty-seventh and forty-eighth parallels should be so mild; yet so it is; and the climate of Washington Territory, along the forty-ninth parallel, is more equable the year round, and milder in Winter, than that of Philadelphia or Baltimore. And many degrees to the north of our Territories are immense valleys, which, if the testimony of British officers, civil and military, of missionaries and of settlers who have dwelt there for years, may be believed, rival Minnesota in its wheat-producing capacity, and eastern Oregon and Washington Territory in the mildness of their mean temperature. "The Great American Desert," of which these Territories formed a conspicuous part, no longer finds a place on maps; and explorers agree that he would be foolhardy who should attempt to estimate the value of their mineral deposits or the productions of their fruits and fields. The Mormons have demonstrated that by conducting the melting snow of the mountains to the foot-hills and valleys, they can be made to bloom as the rose and bear crops of cereals, and roots equal to those produced on the best farms in the choice valleys of Pennsylvania. Since these apparently inhospitable regions have been penetrated by railroads, and mining adventure has led to settlement in different sections even to the northern boundary of Dakota, Montana and Idaho, we are beginning to discover that the reason America has not succeeded in choice qualities of wool, or an adequate supply thereof for her own use, is that she has not carried her flocks to those portions of her country which are pre-eminently adapted to them. Mountainous and volcanic as are the Territories, they are adapted to our necessities, and their development will secure our manufacturing and commercial supremacy. With their settlement we shall become the greatest wool-producing country of the world. Asia, Australia, Africa and South America, where sheep must be raised for the wool alone, are the great producers of wool. And they need wool to manufacture, but this is not because their soil and climate are like those of the Territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. The soil and climate of Nevada and the Territories are Asiatic; and even now, under the impulse given by the Union Pacific Railroad, flocks, each numbering thousands, have been transferred from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and even from New-York and Vermont, to such of their valleys as are accessible by rail, where the expense of raising sheep is but the cost of the first flock and the expense of herding. Coupled with the development of this great industry, will be another which will thrive in the more northern villages of the Assineboine and Saskatchewan as it has done in Russia, Sweden and Norway; as it is now doing in California and Wisconsin, and will do in all of the States of the North-west. I refer to the manufacturing of beet-root sugar. Many cases conspire to make the introduction of this industry into our country a necessity; and in the region of cheap land, abundant coal and wood, and pure water from the mountain snows, it must find an early and extensive development. But the route of the railroad is not obstructed by mountains like these, the highest point it attains being at Cadott's Pass through the Rocky Mountains, which is 5,020 feet and 3,000 feet below the grade of the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, where two years ago I gathered a bouquet composed of the wild flowers common to eastern Pennsylvania.

A considerable portion of the land in Dakota, Montana and Idaho, through which the Northern Road will run, is doubtless unsuited to cultivation, but the proportion is infinitely smaller than will be found on the line of any more southern road. I believe that the lands in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington Territory will build and equip the road, and that the promise of a remunerative way business on this route is more immediate than will be that of the Union and Central Roads at the time of the completion of the Northern Pacific. From the Missouri at Omaha, to the Sacramento, no navigable stream crosses or approaches the route of the Union or Central Road, while the route of the Northern Pacific is traversed at intervals of about 200 miles along its whole distance by navigable streams, upon which there are the *nuclei* of considerable settlements on both sides of its line. The Red River of the North bounds Minnesota and connects this railroad with the distant waters of Lake Winnipeg and the broad and fertile Valley of the Assinneboine.

The experience of the existing Pacific road furnishes no data from which to calculate, even its own effect, in bringing the commerce of China across our Continent. Commerce travels on cheap and rapid lines of transit. Railroad fares are regulated by the volume of business done—with the cheaper fares of the future. Among the strange contrasts presented by our two coasts, few are more impressive than the coast line. Harbors are numerous along the Atlantic coast. No sea-board State is without one or more good harbors. Count them, from Galveston northward and eastward to Portland, Maine, and the number will surprise you. The agricultural and mineral productions of almost every State could be floated to the sea, while our long Pacific coast south of Alaska presents but four harbors or fair points for commercial centres, the Bays of San Diego and San Francisco, the Columbia River and Puget Sound, the entrance to which is the Straits of Fuca. The Alleghanies are inland mountains; but the "coast range," as their name indicates, lie along the coast of the Pacific, leaving harbors only where the great waters in past ages forced their way through the rocks. There is but little waste land in Oregon and Washington Territory. Oregon embraces 60,975,360 acres, and its population in 1870 was but 212,730. Washington Territory contains 112,730,240 acres, and the census takers found but 23,955 civilized people dwelling upon them. This State and Territory are among the most fertile and productive sections of our country. Judge KELLEY here referred to the beauty and commercial capacity of Puget Sound, the extent of the forests, and the dimensions of the forest trees in that locality, remarking that his auditors who had not seen them would scarcely believe that the firs, and a large variety of other trees found in those forests, range from 250 to nearly 350 feet in height, and measure from eight to eleven feet in diameter, and that saw-mills upon the coast of Puget Sound will this year ship largely over 200,000,000 feet of superior lumber to San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, the Sandwich Islands, Australia and China. These forests, an inexhaustible store of wealth in themselves, are underlaid by rich deposits of coal, iron, gold and silver. After referring to the genial climate of the country, and its almost infinite variety of fruitage, the speaker continued: Do you ask me whence the population would have come? By the construction of the road the climate and resources of the intervening country would have been disclosed long years ago; and the sheep-growers of the States from Vermont to Iowa would long since have transferred their flocks to the Asiatic and Australian fields that slope the Rocky Mountains. The hardy lumbermen from the forests of New-England, northern Pennsylvania and Michigan, would have found their way to these richer forests in more genial climes. Nor would we then have suffered the decline in our ship-building so much and so justly bemoaned; for difficult of access as the country is, and slender as is its population, I found along these woody shores ship-yards, having on the stocks first-class ships. Where will the people come from to make this wealth available, to build cities at the points along this road at which railroad and river traffic shall intersect, to raise provisions for the mining camps, to build up commerce on Puget Sound and the Columbia River? What American, whose memory is good for a quarter of a century, could ask this question? Since but a quarter of a century ago we discussed the propriety of building the Pennsylvania Railroad, and ASA WHITNEY urged the construction of the Northern Pacific Road, the population of the old States of the North has doubled. Build this road, open these lands to the poor but enterprising people of the Eastern States and Europe, and population will flow into them so rapidly that they who shall hear the story of the doubts of today about the Northern Pacific Railroad will experience wonder similar to that we feel at the want of forecast that characterized the people of Pennsylvania twenty-five years ago, when they shrank from embarking so small a percentage of their capital in building the Pennsylvania Central. But what will be the effect of this road upon Philadelphia? What relation has all this to our City and State? The questions which you propounded to me in your invitation, have, I think, been answered by what I have said. What State or city shares more largely than ours in the general prosperity? Who will be more benefited by the cheapness of freight on raw materials and manufactured articles than we? But if we give to the Company the means to inaugurate work on this road, we will not only relieve the laboring masses of our crowded Eastern cities, but furnish employment for more than the annual influx of those whom we gladly welcome, because they strengthen and enrich us by their toil. Could we drain Europe of its surplus laborers, we could raise her wages as she now too often depresses ours. What will be the true policy of the builders of this road? Will it not be to employ as laborers, the heads of families, and to pay them with lands and money and settle the families along the line of the road, so that the laborer of one year will, in the next, farm his land and supply fresh laborers with bread? Thus will he who enters into an engagement with the Company a pauper, or little better, find himself at the end of a year or two an independent farmer upon the world's great commercial highway. The managers of the road must pursue this policy, and will thus create business for and guard their road; thus, too, they will quicken the mineral and agricultural resources of the country, and give to the tax collector, whether at a port of entry or in the service of the Internal Revenue Department, more money each year than his bill is likely to cause to be taken from the treasury. So much for the immediate interests of our city. The object of the Northern Pacific Railroad is to connect the waters of the lakes with those of the Columbia River and Puget Sound. What effect upon the commerce of Erie, with her unrivaled harbor must the completion of such a work have? Vessels leaving the head of Lake Superior will discharge their cargo at Erie for the ports of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and it requires but little power of the imagination to behold the City of Erie equaling Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, and expanding into generous rivalry with Chicago.

But I have detained you too long, and must close. Not, however, until I shall have reminded you that the grades and snows of the Alleghanies have not interfered with the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is the most powerful corporation in the country, and which, with the forecast and energy which characterize its officers, already controls continuous lines of rail to St. Paul and Duluth. But familiar as you are with the resources of our city and State, and the advanced condition of our industries, I leave you to estimate the impulse that will be given to every interest and industry of our people by the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114	200 Maryland C. Co... 39¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112¾	5 Cum. C. & Iron... 43
2,000 U. S.5-20,C..'64.c.112¾	40 do........ 45⅛
500 do.........112	25 West. U. Tel....... 59
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.c.112¾	100 Quick. Min. Co.... 13
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65,	100 Quicksilver Pref... 20
new.......c.111	100 do........ 19⅞
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114¾	100 Mariposa Min. Co. 5
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111	1400 Mariposa Pref..... 8
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c.114¾	50 do........ 8⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur......115¾	100 do........ 8⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s, o..b.c. 71¾	200 Spring Mt. C..b.c. 83⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 71¾	100 Adams Express.... 80⅛
2,600 N. C. 6s, sp.tax. 20¾	100 Wells.Far. Ex.S'p. 2⅛
5,000 do........ 20¾	100 do...bet. call. 2⅛
8,000 S. C. 6s. new,	100 Harlem.........133⅛
Jan. & July... 63¾	200 N. Y. C.&Hud. R. 98⅞
20,000 do........ 63¾	400 do..bet. call. 98⅞
10,000 do.Ap.& Oct. 61¾	100 Erie Railway...... 30⅛
2,000 Missouri 6s..... 96	600 do...bet. call. 30⅛
3,000 Erie 4th....... 88⅜	600 Reading...bet. call.117
10,000 Long Dock Bs. 88⅜	100 L. Shore & M.So...113⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.102⅛	1200 do...bet. call. 113⅞
4,000 do........102⅛	1700 do........114
6,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 92⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts....120⅞
1,000 do........ 92	200 Chic. & N. W.... 85⅛
1,000 Al. & T.H.2d Pf. 86⅛	400 N. J. Cen.......110⅞
1,000 Alt.& T. H.Inc. 77⅛	100 do........111
19,000 do........ 77	50 P., F. W. & C. G'd.100
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. 94⅛	32 Del., L. & West...106⅛
2,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B.104⅛	400 do........106⅛
14,000 do........104	100 Tol., W. & West.. 63
1,000 Mor. &'Es'x 1st.102⅛	100 Bos., H. & Erie.... 2⅛
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 87⅛	100 Chic. & Alton....119⅛
1,000 West.U.T.7s,Bs. 95	40 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 78
4,000 North Mo.2dBs. 63⅛	100 H. & St. Jos. Pref. 89⅛
40 Continental B'k...100	200 Atlan. & Pac.Pref. 36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.112¾	10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112¾	bet. call....... 93¾
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114¾	400 Erie.......... 30¾
53,000 do........114¾	300 do.......... 30¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110	500 Reading........117
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109¾	300 L. S. & M. So..b.c.114⅛
5,000 T.&W.C.C. bds.,	500 Union Pac.bet.call 32⅛
bet. call....... 87⅛	100 do.........b3. 32⅛
2,000 O. & M. 2d, new 86	100 Ill. Central.......136⅛
9,000 M. & E. 2d..b3. 99	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf. 98⅛
2,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 C 99¾	50 do........ 98⅛
50 Cons. Coal of Md... 53	100 N. J. Central......111⅛
100 do.......b30. 53⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 61⅛
200 Md. Coal Co...b10. 40	100 Mil. & St. P. Prf... 80⅛
100 do.......b3. 40	100 Tol.,Wab. & West. 63⅛
200 W. Union Tel...... 58⅛	190 Del., L. & West...106⅛
300 do..bet. call. 58⅛	200 do........106⅛
400 Am. Coal.bet. call. 65⅛	50 Chic. & Alton....119⅛
100 Quicksilver Min.. 13⅛	10 do........120⅛
100 Mariposa Prf..... 8	100 P.,Ft.W. & C. G'd. 99⅛
100 do........ 7⅛	200 Mor. & E..ex div. 92
100 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c. 48	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 88
100 United States Ex. 56⅛	100 do........ 87⅛
50 do........ 56⅛	300 Han. & St.Jo. Prf. 88⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H..b3. 98⅛	

MONDAY, June 12—P. M.

The speculators in Gold made a formidable demonstration upon the credit of the Treasury and the supposed scarcity of Gold, in the open market, this forenoon, carrying the cash price up to 112¾ ₱ cent., and the *bonus* for the use of Gold to ½ of one ₱ cent. a day. At the close, 112¾ ₱ cent. was the price of Gold, with intimations that the *bonus* for its use to-morrow would be raised to ⅜@½ ₱ cent. a day. This movement, said to be participated in by a number of the Gold conspirators of September, 1869, is based on the fact that the Treasury holds control, within $15,000,000, Certificates of all the Gold Coin in the Treasury—$89,000,000 in amount—and upon the violent presumption that Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL will not relax this control by selling any part of his accumulation in the market. It is probable that these calculations may be well founded; but we should hope not. It would be a disgrace to the Treasury and a reflection, most undeserved, upon the Public Credit to have such a conspiracy succeed with seventy-four or seventy-five millions of Gold in the absolute control of the Secretary, and with Exchange on London below the point at which it would pay to ship Gold Coin to a profit.

The party in Gold carried their Double Eagles, on the purchase of which they had paid a premium of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., into the Treasury Office, today, for exchange into Gold Certificates, used in clearing Gold contracts, in place of the Coin itself. They had the assurance to ask the Assistant Treasurer to issue *special* Certificates, payable in large Coin, if demanded, in return, but this was only an experiment upon the good nature of Gen. HILLHOUSE. They subsequently deposited no less than $980,000 in large Coin and took out certificates, redeemable, at the option of the Treasury, in whatever denomination of Coin may suit its own convenience.

Exchange fell to 110@109¾ ₱ cent. for London, on the condition of things in the Gold market. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. firmer than on Saturday, and on the small offering would have been even higher if the drawers of Exchange could have used their bills to advantage.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds and the Pacific Railroad Bonds were steady, and the Railway Shares rather better, from the start of business in the morning, than on Saturday, with a fair amount of speculation in the New-York Centrals and Western Stocks, but without positive buoyancy. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Railways were firm on New-York Central, Lake Shore, &c.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114¾
American Gold	112½	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	109¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98	99¼
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cts.	92¾	93¼
Reading Railroad	116¼	116¾
Chicago and Rock Island	121¼	121¾
North-west Common	85¼	85¾
North-west Preferred	98¼	98¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¼
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	81
St. Paul Common	61¼	61¾
Lake Shore	113¾	114¾
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾	47¾
Toledo and Wabash	63	62¾
Western Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	32¼	32¾
Central Pacific Bonds	102¾	102½
Union Pacific Bonds	92½	92
Union Land Grants	85	85
Union Incomes	83¼	83½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 10.

Gold receipts	$1,204,346 20
Gold payments	160,174 29
Gold balance	56,763,049 67
Currency receipts	365,352 50
Currency payments	494,317 50
Currency balance	4,067,302 02
Customs	375,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....114⅜	5-20 coup., '67..........114⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........114⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........112⅛	10-40 reg..........109⅜
5-20 coup., '64..........112⅛	10-40 coup..........110⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........112⅛	Currency 6s..........115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i. '65......114⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 71½	Ar.7s,L.R..P.B.&N.O. 47
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 71½	Ohio 6s, '81..........104⅛
Virginia 6s, old....... 68⅛	Ohio 6s, '86..........105⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 73	Illinois Canal bds., '70.111
Georgia 6s.......... 83	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77..100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92¼	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79..100
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.. 93⅛	Illinois War Loan....100
N. Car. 6s, old........ 47⅛	Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66. 37⅛	Indiana 5s..........100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68. 32	Michigan 6s, '73.......100
N. Car. Special Tax.. 20⅜	Michigan 6s, '78.......100
S. Car. 6s.......... 78	Michigan 6s, '83.......100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 62¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln.x.103¾
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 61	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln..110¾
Missouri 6s.......... 95¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.105
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo.Iss. 94⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105
California 7s.........113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.105
Connecticut 6s.........102½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.105
Rhode Island 6s........102½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
Alabama 5s.......... 72½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
Alabama 8s..........102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Alabama 8s, R. R. bds. 92	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 56½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102⅝

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M..... 89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 94	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.. 89½	Tol. & W. con. con... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 89¾	Gt. West. 1st M., '88.. 93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101½	Galena & Chi. ex.....101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.101⅛	Galena & Chi. 2d M.. 95½
Erie 1st M. ex.........100	Chi. R. I. & Pacific...103½
Erie 1st M. in......... 92⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.102⅛
Erie 2d M., 7s, '79...... 95	Morris & Essex 2d M. 98
Erie 3d M., 7s, '83..... 92¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......103
Erie 4th M., 7s, '80.... 88½	N. J. Cen. new bds...103
Erie 5th M., 7s, '88.... 82⅜	P., Ft.W.& Chi.1st M.104
B.N.Y.& E. 1st M., '77. 91⅛	P., Ft.W. & Chi.3d M. 97
Long Dock bds....... 88⅛	P.,Ft.W.&C.8 ₱ c. e.b.101
H.R.7s,2d M.S. F., '85.105	Clev. & P. con. S. F.. 92
Harlem 1st M., 7s.....101	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M... 95
Har. con M. & S.F.6s. 91½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.. 86¼
Albany & Sus. 2d bds. 94	Chi. & Alton S. F.....100
Albany & Sus. 3d bds. 92	Chi. & Alton 1st M...104
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82.118⅛	Chi. & Alton in....... 93
Chi.,B.&Q.8 ₱c.1st M.113	Ohio & Miss. 1st M...102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct.2d M. 97	Ohio & Miss. con...... 96
M. S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.101	Dub. & S. City 1st M. 96
Pac. 7s, guar. by M... 99¾	Peninsula R. R. bds.. 92
Cen. Pacific bds.......102½	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.. 90
Union P. 1st M. bds.. 92	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.8s.107¾
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 84¼	M.&St.P.1st M., 7 3-10. 99
Union Pac. in. 10s.... 83¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st M... 96½
Alton & T. H. 1st M...100	M. & St. P. I. & M. d. 92
A. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.. 86	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.... 88
A. & T. H. 2d M. in... 77	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.... 97
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....100	Chi. & Mil. 1st M..... 93½
Chi. & N. W. int. bds. 94	Joliet & Chi. 1st M...109
Chi. & N.W. con. bds. 94	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.. 87½
Chi & N. W. ex. bds.. 88	Col., C. & Ind. 2d M.. 70
Han. & St. Jo. con...103⅛	T., Peoria & W., E. D. 88⅛
Lack. & West. bds....102	T., Peoria & W., W.D. 89
Del., L. & W. 1st M... 99¼	T., Peoria & W. 2d M. 76
Del., L. & W. 2d M.... 96⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.... 95¼	C. F. & M'nn. 1st M... 87½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138	Continental.......... 99
Manhattan..........153	St. Nicholas..........123
Merchants'..........120	Marine..........165
Mechanics'..........139	Commonwealth.......... 99¾
Union..........135	Park..........162
America..........150	Second National..........180
City..........225	Fourth National..........112
Phenix..........109½	Ninth National..........116
North River.......... 95	Tenth National..........125
Tradesmen's..........155	Gold Exchange.......... 75
Mechanics'&Traders'130	Del. & Hud. Canal..........124¼
Gallatin National..........120	Pennsylvania Coal..........222
Merchants' Ex..........102½	Maryland Coal Co.......... 39¼
Leather Manuf's..........185	American Coal.......... 65
Seventh Ward..........107	Spring Mount. Coal.. 83
State of New-York..........110	Cons. Coal of Md.......... 52⅝
Commerce..........122½	West. Un. Tel.......... 58¾
Ocean.......... 95	Quicksilver Min.Co.. 13⅛
Mercantile..........123	Quick. Min. Co. Pref. 19⅛
American Ex..........114½	Mar. Min. Co. Pref... 8
Pacific..........197	Mar. Min. Co. T.C.. 25
Chatham..........171	Adams Express.......... 80
Bank of N. America..106	Wells-Fargo Ex.......... 45
Irving..........127	Wells-Fargo Ex.S.... 2¼
East River..........116¼	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.. 53 x
Market..........128	United States Ex.......... 55
Nassau..........107	Pacific Mail.......... 43⅛
Corn Exchange..........129	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	..	100
City 6s, New	100⅛	100¼
Camden and Amboy	128	129
Pennsylvania Central	61⅝	61¾
Reading	116⅞	117
Lehigh Valley	62½	62¾
Catawissa Preferred	48½	49
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28⅝
Northern Central	41	41¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¼	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	93½

Earnings Toledo and Wabash Railroad:

First week of June, 1871	$94,243 13
First week of June, 1870	81,776 85
	$12,466 28

The Chicago *Railway Review* affords the following report of the annual meeting of the Chicago and Rock Island Company:

The annual meeting was held on yesterday at the Company's office in this city. There was no change made in the Board of Directors, except in the election of HARVEY KENNEDY, of New-York, to fill vacancy in place of JOHN HEARN, of Erie, Penn. The Board re-elected its officers: President, JOHN F. TRACY; Vice-President, Ebenezer Cook; Secretary and Treasurer, Francis H. Tows; Assistant Treasurer, F. D. Sherman; General Superintendent, Hugh Riddle; Assistant General Superintendent, P. A. Hall; Executive Committee, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Ebenezer Cook, Wm. L. Scott, B. F. Allen.

Through the courtesy of President TRACY we are able to place before our readers interesting facts from his report, submitted at the meeting.

The President congratulates the Company, as well he may, on an increase of business, regularity and safety of operation, and material decrease of operating expenses. The public, it is grateful to say, share in congratulations on results in operating economy that have brought corresponding reductions in charges to the advantage of producers and shippers along the line.

We present statements of receipts and expenditures during the year ending March 31, 1871.

GROSS RECEIPTS.

Passengers	$1,713,123 16	
Freight	4,023,271 60	
Mails	83,190 63	
Express	83,543 70	
Rents	82,820 42	
Interest on loans, &c.	42,337 78	
Total		$6,028,287 29

EXPENSES.

Operating expenses	$3,218,610 43	
Legal	24,884 43	
Taxes on real estate and United States Government	161,964 20	
Total		$3,405,459 06
Net receipts		$2,622,828 23
Rent on P. & B. Val. R.	$125,000 00	
Interest on bonds	617,751 75	
Dividend, including taxes	1,229,466 00	
Total		$1,972,217 75
Surplus earnings		$650,610 48
Percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings		53 39-100
Percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings, including taxes and legal expenses		56 50-100

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have thirty years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the North-west, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of United States Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., will be furnished on application to any agent for the Loan, or to JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia, or Washington.

☞ ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.
LAND GRANT AND GUARANTEED.
BONDS BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, IN NEW-YORK.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds, amounting in all to $3,000,000, payable in twenty years, from July 1, 1868, are secured by mortgage to George Tyler Bigelow and John James Dixwell, of Boston, as Trustees, on about 500,000 acres of land of the best quality, in the State of Missouri, which were granted to the Company by the United States.

Hon. Amos Tuck, Land Commissioner of the Company, reports sales for week ending May 27, 1871, 3,147 acres for $31,659, averaging upward of $10 per acre.

These Bonds are also guaranteed by the South Pacific Railroad Company.

The Road is completed to Seneca, on the south-western line of the State of Missouri, 331 miles from St. Louis, and is being rapidly constructed west of the State of Missouri, is fully equipped and doing large and increasing business.

The lands above mortgaged are, on the line of the Railroad, of great value for both agricultural and mineral purposes.

We consider the Bonds at eighty cents an excellent and profitable investment. Only One and a Half Millions of these Bonds remain undisposed of.

Applications should be made forthwith to us by those who would secure this Bond at eighty cents.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the A. and P. R. R. Co.,
No. 21 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, maturing from 1896 to 1899; coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1:

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1871, were	$3,435,257 09
The increase of net earnings for the four months ending April 30, 1871, over the same period in 1870, were	487,394 82
The President of the Company estimates the net earnings for the year 1871	4,500,000 00
The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is (gold)	1,634,220 00

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ THE BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY pay NINE PER CENT. per annum to the investor, are secured by a valuable land grant and all the property of the Company. For sale, at 90 and accrued interest, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNN, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where maps and further information can be obtained.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.,
ISSUE

Letters of credit for travelers; also, commercial credits through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Draw bills of exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and cable transfers on San Francisco and the West Indies.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 12, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	52	Resin, bbls	1,783
Bees-wax, pks	7	Pork, bbls	29
Cotton, bales	4,626	Beef, pks	36
Cotton-seed, bags	1,174	Cut-meats, pks	85
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	369	Grease, pks	483
Chicory, bags	250	Lard, pks	444
Copper, bbls	429	Stearine, pks	81
Dried Fruit, pks	61	Butter, pks	1,785
Eggs, bbls	1,399	Cheese, pks	4,188
Flour, bbls	11,724	Tallow, pks	281
Wheat, bushels	53,080	Oil, Lard, bbls	10
Corn, bushels	202,028	Oil-cake, pks	139
Oats, bushels	48,080	Pea-nuts, bags	79
Rye, bushels	8,007	Starch, boxes	500
Malt, bushels	2,085	Sugar, hhds	5
Beans, bbls	16	Tobacco, hhds	608
Peas, bushels	3,584	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	757
Corn-meal, bbls	42	Tea, h. ch., (by rail,)	19
Corn-meal, bags	327	Whisky, bbls	412
Hemp, bales	12	Wool, bales	1,017
Hops, bales	113	Skins, bdls	40
Hides, No	2,155	Quicksilver, flasks	300
Hides, bdls	386	Brandy, (Cal.,) pks.	44
Leather, sides	7,608	Wine, (Cal.,) pks	350
Lead, pigs	3,500	Moss, bales	236
Sp. Turpentine, bbls	426		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—8 pks. Type, 11 pks. Bees-wax, 256 boxes Cheese, 66 tcs. Lard, 114 boxes Clocks, 200 boxes Prepared Corn, 50 bbls. Oil, 13,725 bushels Corn, 175 pks. Butter.

By the ship *Nuova Rattler*, for Bristol—36,029 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Leopold*, for Cork and orders—2,891 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Prudentia*, for Rotterdam—21,387 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Anton*, for Bremen—5,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—200 tcs. Lard, 24 bbls. Dried Apples, 5,017 bushels Corn, 14,524 bushels Rye, 52 cases Tobacco, 144 hhds. Tobacco, 139 bales Tobacco, 170 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 7 cases Vanilla Beans, 14 cases Machinery, 28 casks Copper, 20 cases Tools.

COFFEE—All kinds have been neglected, though quoted steady. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 20,223 bags; sales, 7,191 bags; stock in first hands here this evening about 97,000 bags, and at all the distributing ports, about 188,000 bags. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active inquiry for early delivery, and, with favorable Liverpool advices and lighter offerings, prices have been quoted up fully ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 4,832 bales, including 168 bales to shippers, 3,156 bales to spinners, 1,413 bales to speculators, and 95 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fairly active inquiry has been noted, at an advance of ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for June, 200 bales at 19c.; July, 900 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; 200 bales July and 200 bales August, at 19⅛c. together; August, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 18¾c.; October, 400 bales at 18⅛c. And today, for June, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; July, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 500 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 11-16c., 2,200 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19 13-16c., 1,700 bales at 19⅜c., 700 bales at 19 15-16c., 900 bales at 20c.; 100 bales each July and August, at 20c., together; August, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 1,800 bales at 20c.; December, 200 bales at 18c., 200 bales at 18⅛c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 18⅞c.; July, 19.41c.; August, 19.56c.; October, 18.25c.; December, 17.50c. The receipts at this port today were 4,626 bales, including 1,180 bales from Norfolk, 192 bales from Wilmington, 1,005 bales from Savannah, 1,915 bales from New-Orleans, 4 bales from Baltimore, 47 bales from Philadelphia, 283 bales ₱ sail.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less activity noted in State and Western Flour, prices of which, however, have been quoted about steady, on a limited offering of desirable lots, particularly of new Wheat, shipping extra. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,450 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 55; very good to fancy, $6 55@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 15@$6 50; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 25@$6 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 25@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate request and quoted firm; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 220 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and steady at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 for Caloric, and $4 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet since our last. The main call has been for Spring, which has been offered sparingly, and has been quoted firm, with the bulk of the dealings in fair to prime No. 2, for export, at $1 55@$1 55½, afloat, ₱ bushel. The depression in ocean freights tended to stimulate the demand for shipment, and to strengthen the confidence of sellers toward the close, although the private reports from Liverpool were represented as being less favorable. There was not much inquiry for Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) which was offered rather freely, and quoted heavy, within the range of from $1 60@$1 66 for round and job lots. A boat-load of Amber Canada (Winter,) was sold at $1 60, in bond, ₱ bushel. White Wheat was dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 104,500 bushels, afloat and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 63@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 66, chiefly Amber from cars at $1 63@$1 65, No. 2 Spring, $1 55@$1 55½, afloat; Mixed Spring, part at $1 50, White Genessee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 66, and Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite active, and though opening rather heavily at a shade easier rates, it closed firmly on the basis of Saturday's latest quotations. The export inquiry has been good for the better grades of Canal. Sales have been reported since our last of 182,900 bushels, part to arrive, at 69c.@76c. for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at about 74½c.@75c. for fair to prime dry samples of Canal, afloat; 71c.@74c. for steamer grades, and 69c.@71c. for heated; 77c.@79c. for Yellow Western; 77c.@79c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at $1 05@$1 08 for fair to prime new Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for new State; sales, 3,250 bushels. Barley-malt has been in light demand at from 90c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City; sales, 3,000 bushels. Oats have been actively sought after at generally firm prices, particularly for good samples of mixed Western, which have been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 67c.@68½c. for State; 68c.@69½c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 36,029 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 13,725 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 5,017 bushels Corn and 14,521 bushels Rye for Bremen; and 21,387 bushels Wheat for Rotterdam. And from Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Flour and 10,355 bushels Wheat for Bristol; and 14,759 bushels Wheat for Cork or Falmouth and orders.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 10, 1871:

Lumber—N. M. Norton, Lyon's Falls; Addison Patrick, Mixer & Smith, C. Herman, D. C. Greenfield, John Fitzgerald, C. Brodock, Cora Wilson, Fred. Powers, D. J. Hewett, Jr., Buffalo; Earl L. Cole, Mat. Rowe, C. W. Watkins, A. Furgason, Stephen Collins, Tonawanda; L. J. Richardson, V. H. Burch, Oswego; Henry Wendell, Oswego.

Wheat—Charles E. Upton, Elmira; Ozzie H. Fisher, Lyman Clark, J. L. Cramer, Charles E. Paige, Wm. B. Douglas, Harrison Jacobs, Thomas Clement, P. S. Woodin, Buffalo.

Flour—A. W. Douglas, Buffalo.

Salt—C. O. Riley, Beach, Julia, Syracuse.

Corn—J. C. Heath, J. Shaver, Jr., Port Gibson, A. Van Slyke, M. Rowe, T. C. Brown, P. V. Carroll, Augusta, David Cohen, Buffalo.

Shooks—Geo. Davidson, Buffalo.

Staves—A. McMullen, Buffalo.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	May 22, 1871. Bushels.	May 29, 1871. Bushels.	June 5, 1871. Bushels.	June 12, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat	185,421	158,839	189,309	230,350
Corn	153,294	220,743	274,099	202,188
Rye	134,790	123,367	124,003	114,783
Barley	21,883	8,934	3,480	3,480
Oats	296,588	180,485	259,559	334,459
Malt	164,527	157,175	159,011	142,572
Peas		15,612	19,279	27,553

METALS—The market has been quoted steady for Copper, the dealings in which, however, have been on a restricted scale, on the basis of 21⅛c.@21¾c. for Ingot, ₱ lb. Pig, Bar and Rail Iron has shown less activity, though the quotations have been without change of moment; 50 tons Glengarnock Pig were sold at $31 ₱ ton. Russian Sheet Iron has been in more confident demand at decidedly firmer rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 packs, to arrive, at 11⅛c., gold, cash, ₱ lb. The current quotations are now 11⅜c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb. Lead, Spelter and Tin have been inactive at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, on the basis of $2 60 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 600 bbls. Pale at $5@$6; receipts, 1,783 bbls. Tar has been steady, but quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand and quoted rather stronger, with sales reported of 670 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46½c., chiefly at 46c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 426 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46c.@46½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 50@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 70@$3; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a more liberal offering of Oil reported in all the prominent home markets, with decidedly less firmness in values, but trade has been unusually tame and spiritless.... The Creek advices are of a weaker market for Crude, in bulk, which has been slow of sale at $5 15@$5 20 on the Lower, and $5@$5 05 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl.... Crude in bulk continues quiet here at 15¼c.@15¾c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude continues inactive at 19⅛c.@20c. here, and 19¼c.@19¾c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 1,280 bbls.... Refined Oil has been very dull, with Standard White quoted down to 26c. seller and buyer June, 26¾c.@26⅞c. July; sales, 2,000 bbls. seller June at 26c.; 1,000 bbls. July at 26½c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia the nominal quotations were 26¼c. June; 26½c. July, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., last half of that month, at 26⅛c.; 26⅛c.@26¼c. for June to September, and 26⅞c. for August and September contracts. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,890 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,891 bbls. for Cork and orders, and 5,150 bbls. for Bremen; and from Philadelphia 236,051 gallons for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in very slack demand at from 29c.@30½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been dull at 9¼c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14½c.@15c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with firmness on a very moderate offering of stock, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported of 510 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16 for New Western Mess; $15 50 for City do.; $12 75@$13 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $13 50@$14 for Western Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted for New Western, which has been quoted on the advanced basis of $15 75, seller July, and $15 87½, seller August; sales, 1,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at from 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been quite dull at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, 5¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 13c.@16c. for Smoked Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders, 7½c. for Pickled Bellies, in bulk, ₱ lb.; sales, 230 pks. Bacon has been in slack demand at 8c.@8⅛c. for Long Clear, 8⅛c. for Short Clear, 8c.@8⅛c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Clear Bellies, and 7½c. for Cumberland; sales, 100 pks. Lard has been offered less freely and quoted higher, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale, checked in part by the advanced prices claimed by holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅜c.@11⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅜c.@11⅛c. for new Western Steam, 9¾c.@10c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller July at 11⅛c.@11¼c., and seller August at 11⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 120 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very dull at from $20@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$27 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18 50@$27 ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter continues in moderate demand at uniform prices, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 22c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@22c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 16c.@20c., and interior to fair at 10c.@16c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,785 pks. Cheese has been in request at from 10c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@12½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 4,188 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been quite moderately sought after, though the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers, on a somewhat freer offering of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 556 hhds. at 9⅜c. for fair refining Cuba, 9⅜c. for scant good Cuba; 9⅜c.@9⅝c., for very good fair to strictly good refining Porto Rico, and 10⅛c.@10½c. for grocery grades Porto Rico; also 172 hhds. Melado at 7c.@7 5-16c., ₱ lb. We now quote nominally, as before, fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅜c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅜c., and grocery from 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been less sought after at from 10⅞c.@13⅜c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active in all lines. The available supply of room by steam and sail has been more liberal, and rates, particularly on Grain, have been decidedly more favorable to shippers, who have not been very urgent in their offerings of Produce. The chartering business has been quite spiritless, the bids having been generally much below the views of ship-owners, who have been unwilling to make important concessions. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 410 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, on the basis of ⅜d. for compressed, ₱ lb.; 95,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, on the basis of 6d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms, with 5½d. reported as the best bid, ₱ bushel; 23,500 bushels Wheat and Corn, on steamers' account; 125 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 1,450 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.@40s.; 160 pks. Lard and 60 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 75 hhds. Tallow, on private terms. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat, and 12,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 50s. ₱ ton; also, a steam-ship of 1,681 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 228 tons register, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. ₱ bbl., an extreme rate; a British bark, of 584 tons register, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. for orders; for the United Kingdom, 6d. off to a direct port, and 6d. added if to the Continent; also a bark, of 345 tons register, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, reported on private terms. For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a British bark of 551 tons register, with Timber from Dobov, Ga., at 40s. ₱ load. For Genoa and Leghorn, a Norwegian bark of 485 tons register, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, and back with a full cargo of Marble, on private terms. For Pernambuco, a North German bark of 228 tons register, with a cargo of Lumber from Saltilla River, at $20 and 5 ₱ cent. primage.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 12, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards was small. Only 22 cars arrived, as N. MORRIS was not in the trade. Prices ranged from 10⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾@7½ cwt., on 55½@57 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, horned Cattle were brisk; 97 cars arrived, and all were sold out by 10 o'clock A. M. There was a further advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on inferior grades of Cattle. Prices ranged from 10⅛c.@13⅛c., with 14c. ₱ lb. for a few top Steers. Weights ranged from 6½ cwt.@8⅛ cwt., or generally 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue dull and poor in quality; prices range from $40@$105, ₱ head. Veals are less in demand than they were during last week; prices range from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs are firm; Sheep sell from 5⅛c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 10c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Hogs are dealt in almost exclusively on private terms; one lot on Saturday sold at 5⅛c.; City dressed, 5⅛c.@6⅛c., ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

MCCAFFERTY & HIND sold for selves 127 Steers, Illinois and Texans mixed, a common lot, from 10⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; also, 134 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. to 8 cwt. G. BRIGHT sold for self 17 Steers, Texans, common lot, at 10⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; also, for S. W. CLARKE, 15 State Bulls, very coarse, at 8c. ₱ lb.; live weight 14 cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold 28 Steers, Kentuckys, nice fat cattle, at 13⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 8⅛ cwt.; a few of this lot ran up to 14c. ₱ lb.; again 15 Steers, Illinois rough Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt., and 96 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 12⅛c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. NEALY & SEALY sold for selves 49 Steers, ordinary Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt.; also 19 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for JONES & WAIXELL 80 Steers, Illinois, fat Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. J. & D. WAIXELL sold for selves 98 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, at 12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; also, 80 Steers, Illinois, rough cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again, 178 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, at 12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight from 6⅛ cwt.@8⅛ cwt. T. GILLIES sold for self 159 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, from 11c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for W. N. THOMPSON, 78 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, from 12c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight from 7⅛ cwt.@7⅛ cwt.; also, 61 Steers, Illinois, for N. VAN METTER, coarse cattle from 12⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt.; also, 40 Steers, Texans, for T. C. COON & Co., poor cattle, at 10⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 210 Sheep, weight 6,370 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by above for week ending June 12, 1871—1,678 Sheep and Lambs, average price per head $5 78; also, 115 Veals, average ₱ head, $12. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 44 Sheep, weight 3,520 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 80 Sheep, weight 3,160 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 2,980 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,860 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 2 Lambs, weight 180 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 11 Lambs, weight 68 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 7 Lambs, weight 355 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 14 Lambs, weight 900 lbs., at 11⅛c. ₱ lb.; 36 Veals, weight 11,425 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb., 46 Veals, weight 8,460 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of sales effected by above firm for week ending June 10, 1871—6,096 Sheep and Lambs price received, $33,496 23, at $5 50 ₱ head average; 215 Veals, price received, $2,095 65, at $9 75 ₱ head average.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending June 10, 1871—3,024 head of horned Cattle, 10,846 Hogs, 13,140 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 1,120 head of horned Cattle, 7,218 Hogs, 9,830 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending June 12, 1871—1,545 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows—Western stock; 32 head of horned Cattle, 29 Cows, 1,090 Calves, 210 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending June 12, 1871—6,515 Sheep and Lambs, 675 Veals, 21 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN's yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending June 12, 1871—2,570 Sheep and Lambs: price of Sheep, 5¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; price of Lambs, 10c.@12c.@13c. ₱ lb.; 10 Beeves, from 9c.@10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; 25 Cows and Calves, sold together, from $45@$60@$85 ₱ head; 500 Veals, from 8c.@9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 12,300 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 57; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 48; 12,000 bushels choice White State, $1 90, and 5,000 bushels White Michigan on private terms. CORN firm; sales, 2,500 bushels Low Mixed, in lots, at 68c.; 800 bushels High Mixed at 69c., and 600 bushels Yellow at 70c. OATS held at 61c.@62c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE, and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $23@$25; Shipstuffs, $23@$28; Middlings, $28@$32 ₱ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 7c., Corn 6½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 53c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—32,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Rye, 800 bushels Peas, 3,638,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—2,100 bbls. Flour, 22,900 bushels Wheat, 24,500 bushels Corn, 767,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—COTTON unchanged; sales at 18c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Extra Winter, $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra Winter, $6@$6 30; Treble Extra Winter, $6 50@$6 85; Family Winter, $7 37½@$7 75. WHEAT dull and prices have declined; No. 1 Spring, $1 22@$1 23; sample lots No. 2 Red Winter at $1 55; small lots new Red, the first of the season, from Illinois, sold at a premium, price $5. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 51c.@52½c.; Mixed, sacked, 59c.@60c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 50c.; sacked, 54c.@55c. RYE steady at 80c.@81c. for prime. TOBACCO stiff at $5 50@$10 for common to good Leaf. HEMP dull at 80c.@$1 50 for Undressed. BAGGING dull at 22c. WHISKY steady at 91c. PORK firm at $16. BACON strong; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 8⅛c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9⅛c., the latter for orders. LARD firm; country Kettle, 9⅛c. Live HOGS steady at $3 25@$3 50. CATTLE dull at $2@$5. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 625 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—COTTON in fair demand and market firm; a shade higher; Middling Uplands, 19c.@19⅛c. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $6 80@$7. WHEAT scarce, firm, and higher; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 55. CORN dull and drooping, 56c. RYE dull and unchanged; 95c.@$1. OATS in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 52c.@54c. BARLEY in good demand at full prices, sales, 4,000 bushels new crop, seller August, $1. PORK—Demand light; holders firm—$16. LARD in good demand at full prices—10c. BULK-MEATS—Market buoyant, but unsettled. Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c., Clear Sides, 8⅛c.; ⅛c. higher asked. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c., Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c.; ⅛c.@⅛c. higher asked. HOGS—Demand good at full prices—$4@$4 40. CATTLE dull and unchanged—$5 50. WHISKY firm and in fair demand—89c.

CHICAGO, June 12.—FLOUR moderately active. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 29¾@$1 30¼, cash; during the afternoon firmer at $1 30¼. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 52⅛c.@53⅛c., June; 53⅛c.@54⅛c., July; during the afternoon firmer at 53⅛c. OATS firmer; No. 2, 49⅛c.@50c. RYE weak; No. 2, 81c.@81⅛c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 63c. MESS PORK, $15, cash; $14 87½, July. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅛c. HOGS fairly active at $3 50@$3 95. CATTLE more active at $3 50@$6 20. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 155,000 bushels Wheat, 220,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 500 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 243,000 bushels Wheat, 310,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 400 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS active; Oats, to Buffalo, 4⅛c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 5⅛c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—IN STORE—Wheat, 282,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Malt, 21,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bushels; Wheat, 348,000 bushels; Corn, 429,000 bushels, Oats, 165,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Corn, 16,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT held above buyers' views; $1 41@$1 42 for Chicago and Milwaukee. CORN quiet in the morning; declined ⅛c., and closed active; sales, 88,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 63⅛c.@63⅛c.@62⅛c., principally at 63c., part to arrive. OATS dull and nominally unchanged. RYE and BARLEY neglected. PORK dull at $15 50. LARD, 10⅛c. HIGHWINES unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 19⅛c.; Do. Orleans, 20c. Quercitron BARK steady; No. 1 at $28. FLOUR dull; Extras, $5 75@$6; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $1 60@$1 64; Amber, $1 68. CORN dull; Yellow, 75c.; Mixed Western, 73c. OATS quiet and unchanged. COFFEE very quiet. SUGAR held firmly; fair to good Refining Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. MOLASSES—steady demand; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@42c. PETROLEUM in improved demand; Crude, 19⅛c.; Refined, 26⅛c.@26⅛c. WHISKY firm; stock scarce, but prices unchanged. Beef CATTLE dull this week, but prices unchanged; sales, 1,900 extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 7c.@7⅛c.; fair to good, 6c.@6⅛c.; common, 4c.@5⅛c., ₱ lb. SHEEP in fair demand; sales, 8,000 head at 4⅛c.@5⅛c. ₱ lb. HOGS dull and rather lower; sales, 3,000 head at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 1,443 bales; gross, 2,019 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,040 bales; to Havre, 3,837 bales; coastwise, 3,929 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 65,333 bales. FLOUR scarce and firmer; Superfine, $5 87½@$6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7. CORN lower at 73c. OATS, 72c.@73c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY—Prime, $25; Choice, $26@$26 50. PORK quiet but firm; Mess, $17. BACON steady at 7⅛c. for Shoulders; Clear Ribs, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@15c. LARD—Tierces, 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; Kegs, 11⅛c.@11⅛c. SUGAR quiet; Prime, 11⅛c. MOLASSES quiet; Fermenting, 30c.@40c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, 80c.@95c. COFFEE, 13⅛c.@15⅛c. EXCHANGE—Bank sterling, 124⅛; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

TOLEDO, June 12.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; Regular Michigan, $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 51⅛; No. 1 Red, $1 53; No. 2 do., $1 47; No. 3 do., $1 44⅛; closed at $1 44; Rejected Red, $1 40. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 58c.; closed at 57⅛c.; Low Mixed, 57c.; Yellow, 60c.; Michigan, 57c.; No Grade, 54c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1 at 57c.; No Grade, 54c.; Michigan, 55⅛c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3⅛c.; to Oswego, 6⅛c.@7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—TOBACCO very active and strong; sales, 177 hhds. at unchanged prices. COTTON opened firm, but fell at close; Middling Uplands, 18⅛c. FLOUR firm and in good demand; stock scarce; orders largely ahead; Family Extra, $7. WHEAT scarce and firm at $1 55@$1 68 for choice Red and White. CORN in fair demand and market firm; Shelled, 68c. OATS steady at 62c. RYE scarce and firm at $1 02. PROVISIONS firm with advancing tendency; Mess Pork, $16; Bacon Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. BULK-MEATS, ⅛c. lower than Bacon. HAMS and LARD unchanged. WHISKY quiet and steady at 89c.

OSWEGO, June 12.—FLOUR steady; sales 2,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 57; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 1,200 bushels choice White State at $1 90. CORN firm; sales 2,500 bushels Low Mixed at 68c.; 600 bushels High do. at 69c., and 600 bushels Yellow at 70c. OATS quiet. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6⅛c., to New-York. RECEIPTS by lake—32,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Rye, 800 bushels Peas.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅛c.@20c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 102 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 1,246 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT more active; White Choice, $1 80@$1 90; Fair to Prime, $1 45@$1 65; Prime to Choice Red, $1 65@$1 90; Fair to Good, $1 40@$1 55; Common, $1 30@$1 55; Ohio and Indiana, $1 50@$1 60. CORN—White Southern quiet at 81c.@84c.; Yellow do. active and firmer at 75c. OATS active at 70c.@75c. WHISKY quiet at 93c.@94c.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; No. 1 at $1 31⅛; No. 2 at $1 30⅛. OATS in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 49⅛c. CORN in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 mixed, 53c. RYE in fair demand and market firm; No. 1, 82c. BARLEY steady, with moderate demand. Wheat to Buffalo, 5⅛c.; to Oswego, 9⅛c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—COTTON stiff at 19½c.; receipts, 405 bales; shipments, 715 bales. FLOUR dull, and prices have declined; sales at $5 25@$8 50. CORN in fair demand, but at lower prices; sales at 70c.@72c. OATS scarce and firm; sales at 62c.@63c. LARD dull, and prices nominal. PORK dull, and prices nominal; sales at $15. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Sides, 8⅛c.@9⅛c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand; prices advanced; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 48; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 45. CORN steady, with moderate demand; high mixed, 60c.; low mixed, 59c. OATS in fair demand, and market firm; 5,000 bushels No. 1 at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude, $5 80@$5 90; Refined, 24c.@24⅛c.

DETROIT, Mich., June 12.—WHEAT unchanged and quiet; Extra, $1 48; No. 1, $1 47. CORN steady, with moderate demand at 59c. OATS unchanged and quiet.

CHARLESTON, June 12.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 192 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,122 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,389 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 12.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 395 bales; exports, coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 16 bales; stock, 1,338 bales.

MOBILE, June 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 489 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,002 bales.

NORFOLK, June 12.—COTTON strong; Low Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 665 bales; exports, coastwise, 533 bales; stock, 1,775 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 398 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,720 bales; stock, 8,445 bales; sales, 350 bales.

BOSTON, June 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 168 bales; gross, 1,045 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅛ for money and 91⅛ for the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅛; ten-forties, 88⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅜; for the account, 91⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅛ for money, and 91⅛ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅛; ten-forties, 88⅛.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes are quoted at 52f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Upland, 8⅛d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—BACON, 39s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, June 12—4½ P. M.—SUGAR, 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 31s. 6d. for do. afloat.

ANTWERP, June 12.—PETROLEUM is quoted at 49¾ francs for fine pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
EAST LYNNE. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western and Messrs. J. A. Hearne and F. Mordaunt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NO NAME. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O'AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrance Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Treaty of Washington came up in the House of Commons last evening, on an interrogatory, to which Mr. GLADSTONE replied, explaining the operation of the sixth article, relating to arms and supplies to belligerents. He also lauded the tone of the United States throughout the negotiations. In the House of Lords the subject was introduced by Earl RUSSELL, who moved an address to the Crown against ratification, unless the arbitrators shall be bound only by international and British laws existing when the claims arose. A debate ensued, which was closed by the withdrawal of the motion. Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., recently eulogized the United States, the people and the Government, in an address to working men in London, and advised all to emigrate there who were vainly seeking work at home. ....The Prince DE JOINVILLE has the Department of the Marne, out of several which elected him as Deputy to the Assembly. It is reported the Assembly has adjourned to July 2. The Bonapartists count on carrying 50 of the 114 supplementary elections. The French engineers suggest the leveling of Forts D'Issy and Vanvres, and the building of forts at Haute Bruyères and Chatillon. The French Finance Minister proposes raising 450,000,000 francs additional taxes, mainly from registration of agreements, liquors, sugar, coffee, textile fabrics, and colonial goods, and 150,000,000 francs more by Customs. The resignation of M. FAVRE, and of M. VALENTIN as Prefect of the Seine, are reported to have been tendered to M. THIERS. The Duc D'AUMALE has declined the banquet proffered by the Orleanists, and is about to return to England. Paris is crowded with returning citizens and strangers. The Longchamps Races will soon be re-established. Mlle. SCHNEIDER has been married to a nobleman. The harvest prospects of France and Prussia are discouraging, much of the seed having perished. In Eastern Europe the crops are promising.

GENERAL.

The famine in one district of Persia is said to have reached such a state that the starving people have killed and eaten fifty children.

A dispatch from Bombay reports a vessel bound from Kurrachee to Kotasir recently foundered near Luckput, and eighty lives lost.

Yellow fever is diminishing in Buenos Ayres, the deaths on the 16th of May having fallen to twenty a day. The manager of the San Paulo Railway is on trial for murder owing to a recent accident. The Brazilian Government has submitted a bill to the Chamber for the emancipation of all slaves owned by the Crown, and of convicted slaves after seven years' servitude.

Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON has been appointed by the Wesleyan Conference, in session at Bellville, Ontario, to represent them at the next English Conference.

A man, named PATRICK WELCH, while endeavoring to steal a ride on a freight-train from Lockport to Syracuse, on Sunday night, fell between the cars and was killed.

A fire at Sunapee Harbor Village, N. H., on Sunday, destroyed a machine-shop, foundry, peg and clothes-pin mill, a cottage house and the Methodist Church.

ELIZA SHAW, one of a party of six, was drowned yesterday morning by the upsetting of a wagon, in which they were driving on the beach at Plum Island, Newburyport.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alabama invites the alumni of the University of Alabama to meet at Tuscaloosa on the 21st of June.

A gang of young roughs attempted to get up a prize-fight in the outskirts of Dorchester, Mass., but were dispersed by the Police, who arrested JOHN CAREY and JAMES MALONY, who were held for trial.

A considerable part of the village of Potsdam Junction, N. Y., was burned on Sunday afternoon, causing a loss estimated at $70,000.

The City Debt and the Controller's Report.

The Mayor, the Controller, the Board of Apportionment, and the simple process of addition, at last enable us to arrive at a closer approximation to the aggregate indebtedness of the City and County of New-York than has hitherto been possible. Neither the Mayor nor the Controller furnishes that detailed and specific information to which the tax-payer is entitled, and we are therefore compelled to deal with gross amounts, like astronomers when computing the distance of the fixed stars.

On the 30th of April, 1871, according to the Mayor and Controller, the balance sheet of the City showed the following sums on the debtor side:

Funded debt of the City	$49,710,864 51
Funded debt of the county	21,591,350 00
Assessment bonds, City	10,910,500 00
Revenue bonds, City	9,774,300 00
Revenue bonds, county	10,896,800 00
Total	$102,883,814 51

The Mayor describes the assessment bonds as "issued to provide means for payment of awards for opening streets and for expense of improving the same," and further says that "this debt is redeemable from assessments to be collected." Substitute "taxes" for "assessments" and the observation might be made of all the indebtedness of the City. We can see no great difference between an assessment and a tax. The assessment is not less odious to him who pays it than any other form of taxation, and the assessment bonds, until they are paid off, are certainly part of the debt of the City.

In the "official statement" of the debt of the City furnished to the Tammany papers on Friday, no account is taken of the "revenue bonds." These amount to $20,671,100, and are issued "in anticipation of the collection of the taxes for 1871." Since the whole amount to be raised by tax in 1871, as stated by the Mayor, (page 8 of his report,) is limited to $33,800,000 by the Two per Cent. bill—deducting these revenue bonds, there appears to be left only $2,628,900 for carrying on the government during the year. Of this $2,628,900 there will be required the following sums for the following purposes:

For State tax	$6,741,956 18
For interest on City debt	3,747,120 95
For interest on County debt	2,400,111 36
Total	$12,889,188 49

But this is by no means all that is to come out of that $2,628,900. On the 15th of May, the Board of Apportionment met and appropriated over $20,000,000 out of the taxes to be raised in 1871. First, they gave $190,500 to sixty-eight different charitable institutions. Next they resolved "that the sum of $10,558,364 70 be and is hereby appropriated for the year 1871, on county account, being the amounts which cannot be reduced, being fixed by existing contracts, or specially required to be raised by law for the following purposes:" Among the purposes enumerated are ten charities, which absorb $313,731 36, the largest item, $80,000, being a gift to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children. There are also enumerated rents, State taxes, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, election expenses, interest, jury fees and *tax bonds*, but no amounts are named. Perhaps it would not be convenient to mention the amounts which are required for these purposes. But now we know that the State taxes will take $6,741,956 18; interest, $2,400,111 36, and the specified charities, $313,731 36; in all, $9,455,798. 90, leaving for rents, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, election expenses, jury fees and *tax bonds*, $1,102,565 80. As the county revenue bonds outstanding are $10,896,800, it is clear that the Board of Apportionment makes no provision for redeeming them out of the taxes of 1871. It would also seem justifiable to suppose that section 2, chapter 323, of the Laws of 1871, "An act for the consolidation of the debt of the County of New-York," which reads "Consolidated county stock may also be issued in pursuance of this act, to pay off and cancel any bonds or stocks of said county falling due in the year 1871," was *intended* to apply to these revenue bonds. If so, Controller CONNOLLY was guilty of deception when he omitted them from his "official statement" of the debt published in the *Evening Post* of Friday. If the revenue bonds are not to form a part of the permanent debt, it would be well for the Controller to show how they are to be paid.

To return to the Board of Apportionment. They also resolve that "the sum of $5,107,641 64 be and it is hereby appropriated for the year 1871 on City account, being the amounts which cannot be reduced," &c. The only sum specified is $50,000 to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity. The other items are interest, rents, cleaning streets, annual installment of floating debt stock of 1878, ditto of public education stock of 1873, redemption of stock for docks and slips, and redemption of volunteer soldiers' family aid fund bonds No. 7. In regard to these items we are enabled to specify that the payment of interest will require $3,747,120 95, and the redemption of the docks and slips, and Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Bonds No. 7, $550,000, making for these two items, $4,297,120 95. Add to this $50,000 for the Sisters of Charity, and we get $4,347,120 95, which deducted from $5,107,641 64, leaves $760,520 69 for the other purposes. Last year the street cleaning alone cost $885,071 01, and it is likely that something will be required to pay the rents of the buildings leased for the use of the Departments of Docks, Public Works, &c. Here, too, we find no provision for the payment of the revenue or tax bonds. But section 2, of chapter 322, laws of 1871, "An Act for the consolidation of the debt of the City of New-York," supplies the deficiency—providing that "consolidated City stock may also be issued in pursuance of this act to pay off and cancel any bonds or stocks of said City falling due in the year 1871, and also the amount required to be raised in said year for the annual installments on any stocks of said City, and also for the payment to the several gas companies of the City of New-York of the amount due to said companies prior to the 1st day of January, 1871."

The last resolution of the Board of Apportionment was one cutting down all appropriations, *except salaries*. The appropriations, as thus cut down, *except salaries*, amounted to $4,448,001 50. In fine, the Board of Apportionment, without touching or appropriating one cent for salaries, at their meeting on Monday, the 15th of May, disposed of $20,304,507 84 of the proceeds of the taxes for 1871, as follows:

Given to sixty-eight charities	$190,500 00
Appropriated on City account	10,558,364 70
Appropriated on County account	5,107,641 64
Appropriated to various departments of the City and County Government, *exclusive of salaries*	4,448,001 50
Total	$20,304,507 84

The Board of Apportionment have thus left themselves less than $3,000,000 to pay all the salaries of the persons attached to the City and County Governments, and $20,671,100 of revenue or tax bonds. And yet Controller CONNOLLY has the effrontery to exclude from his "official" statements of the City and County debt any mention of these bonds!

On the last Saturday in April, Controller CONNOLLY caused to be published in the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and other journals, a statement that he would pay on Monday, May 1, through City Chamberlain BRADLEY, the sums of $1,497,246 41, interest on the City debt, and $677,888 22, interest on the County debt. These amounts, it seems to us, were part of the City and County debt on April 30; they certainly were on "May Day," as Mayor HALL expresses it. Bringing down the total with which we set out, $102,883,814 51, and adding the $2,175,134 63 of interest due May 1, we get $105,058,949 14 as the gross amount of the indebtedness on "May Day." We don't know what claims and judgments gas companies, street-cleaning contractors, ex-Sheriffs and other creditors may have against the City, but we presume they are considerable, from the fact that the Controller omits to make any mention of them.

On the other side of the account we have the following balances, to which we add $371,301 05 as the portion of May interest which the Controller said was due on bonds embraced in the Sinking Fund:

Balance in City Treasury	$1,617,086 49
Balance in County Treasury	2,884,418 65
Balance in Sinking Funds	18,349,627 95
Interest due Sinking Fund	371,301 05
Total	$23,215,434 14
Gross indebtedness, as above	105,058,949 14
Net indebtedness	$81,843,515 00

We have seen that the revenues from taxes for 1871 have been disposed of by the Board of Apportionment since the date of the Controller's report. We have taken the Mayor's and Controller's own figures, and have omitted, with them, all mention of floating claims against the City, judgments, contracts and other bills which some day or other will have to be paid. We have shown that the net debt of the City has been increased from less than $30,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1869, to nearly $82,000,000 on the 1st of May, 1871, all favorable balances being deducted. And now, citizens and tax-payers of New-York, is a government which runs you in debt $52,000,000 in twenty-eight months entitled to be regarded as honest and solvent? It must stop, sooner or later, in its spendthrift career, and why not now?

Where is the Astor Committee Now?

We expressed our opinion, last Winter, that it was a sheer impossibility for five or six private gentlemen to go into the Controller's Office, and audit all his accounts in *less than six hours*, in such a way as to enable them to guarantee their accuracy. This was the feat that Messrs. J. J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS pretended to achieve—and we said at the time that they were either deceiving the public, or had been deceived themselves. Now that the Controller has issued what he calls his "Report," in what light does the Astor Committee appear? Look at this brief statement:

NET CITY AND COUNTY DEBT, AFTER DEDUCTING AMOUNT IN SINKING FUND.

Nov. 1, 1870, as stated by Astor, Roberts & Co.	$48,644,487
Dec. 31, 1870, as stated in Controller's Report	72,899,685

Now let those who thought we were "too hard" on Mr. ASTOR and his colleagues give a moment's attention to these figures. Within two months after Messrs. ASTOR & Co. certified that the City debt was **48 1-2** millions, the Controller himself officially certifies that it was **72 3-4** millions. Were we, or were we not, justified in asserting that the report of the Astor Committee was a fraud? What can the members of that Committee think of themselves now? The Controller has "gone back" on them, to use the language of the City Hall. He has proved that if they were not bamboozled themselves, they tried to bamboozle the public. In either case, our remarks on the transaction are fully borne out. How a man like MARSHALL O. ROBERTS can hold up his head again in the ranks of a party, after this exposure, is a riddle which we leave him to unravel—and nothing but his Tammany alliances can enable him to unravel it.

Yale as an American University.

An article recently published by Prof. DANA contains a rather sorry report of the resources of one of our two leading Universities. When the sum of $785,000 is imperatively demanded to meet the "urgent needs" of an institution like Yale College, and when it is further stated that at least $3,600,000 is necessary to "place all departments of the University in a good condition"—and further, that a deficit of five thousand dollars is anticipated for the current year—people will be much inclined to question the right of any such impecunious College to the name even of a university. A college staggering along under an effort to carry the weight of so comprehensive a title is very much like an overfreighted beast of burden. Better lighten the load.

And yet, theoretically at least, Yale College has a perfect right to claim the title to which it aspires. It has a weak school of law, a fair school of medicine, a good theological department, and an admirable school of science. The gifts, donations, and bequests have been liberal and numerous. The citizens of New-Haven alone, within twelve years, have contributed $900,000; two new dormitories have been recently erected, each costing about $100,000; other gifts during the past twelve years amount to $240,000 more, and besides these sums there has been over $300,000 given for special departments. And yet, as Prof. DANA has truly stated, "Yale College is poor, far beyond the knowledge of its friends;" and he adds that, unless its needs are met "by the corporation and those who can give help, Yale College cannot keep up to the mark." Briefly stated, the "urgent needs" of Yale are: New professors and instructors, new buildings and funds for beneficiary purposes and scholarships. Harvard is enabled to give annually to its needy students $21,000; Yale can only give $8,000. And so, if a comparison be further instituted, the ratio of inferiority is found to be about the same. It is true that there is a bright side to this poverty, since it is a measure of the growth of Yale. Its poverty is due to its prosperity, to "the increase in the number of its students; the demands of the age as regards education; to a natural outgrowing of its old clothes, and not a little, also, to the cost of produce in the market."

The question is how to supply these wants, and this question, with the other two, of Alumni representation and the election of a new President, are likely to form subjects for discussion, and we hope also, of action, at the coming Commencement. There is no reason why Yale should not be enabled to maintain the position of a leading American university. At present it falls far short of the standard, and in almost all respects its rival, Cambridge, towers head and shoulders above it. The latter is more liberally endowed, more energetic, more in harmony with the demands of the time; it enlists in its service the ablest minds it can obtain, admits to its governing board its younger sons, and thus mingles the enterprise and activity of youth with the experience and wisdom of older heads. The successful advancement of Yale College rests largely with its Alumni. On their shoulders falls the responsibility of seeing that its needs are supplied. But to appeal to them successfully, it is requisite that they should be made, in some way or other, active members of the governing board. This much they have a right to ask. It is all very well to say, give us your money and see how well we will spend it. It would be much more effective to say, Give us your money, and assist us with your advice as to how it may be best expended. Yale constantly asks for a "university fund," money for general uses, and wonders that all gifts should be for special purposes or for a designated end. Yet this is but natural, for in the one case the donor has no voice in the disposition of his gift; in the other he knows exactly to what purposes his money is devoted. Of course we do not consider that the admission of the Alumni to representation in the corporation is the sole cure for the ills complained of. It is only one of the remedies needed. Much depends on the man chosen for the next President. But it looks very much as if the "Alumni question" would be pressed to a settlement, one way or the other, so far as the Alumni can settle it, at the next meeting. It is easy to predict that on its solution depends, in many respects, the position of Yale College as an American university.

Yachts and Yachting.

The regatta of the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, which takes place this week, and that of the New-York Club, which comes off on Thursday, June 22, will be the grand opening events of the yachting season. The list of cups and plate offered by the New-York Club, which we published yesterday, proves that interest is not likely to flag through any lack of prizes to be contended for, while there are many other circumstances which will combine to attract attention to the coming races. Several new yachts have been added to the squadron since last year, many of which will make their first public appearance next week, when their performances will enable yachting men to determine how far the expectations of their owners and builders are likely to be realized. Of these new vessels, the *Enchantress* and the *Wanderer*, owned respectively by GEORGE and LOUIS LORILLARD, are at present absent on cruises, and no mention seems to be made of the *Dreadnaught*, Capt. SAMUELS' new yacht, although it is to be hoped that this latter vessel will sail in the regatta next week. Great things are predicted of the *Columbia*, which has recently been built for Rear-Commodore FRANKLIN OSGOOD, and if she fulfills all that has been said of her, she is likely to gain a leading position in the fleet. The *Dauntless*, *Sappho*, *Magic*, *Idler*, *Phantom*, *Palmer*, and the other favorites, are all reported in good trim for the coming contests, while their owners are not prepared to yield their laurels to any of the new-comers without a lively struggle. Of the present Regatta Committee, Messrs. TAYLOR and DUNCAN had the arrangement of the race for the Queen's Cup last year, and Mr. SCHUYLER has had considerable experience in the management of races, so that we may look for a satisfactory as well as a lively season.

No public announcement has yet been made of the manner in which the vessel which is to contend with Mr. ASHBURY'S *Livonia* is to be selected, and the performances of the yachts in the coming regatta will have additional interest as bearing on that contest. It is reported that Mr. OSGOOD intends to take the *Columbia* to England, and enter that centre yacht against some of the sharp, deep vessels of the English clubs. It may happen in this way that the former owner of the *Magic* may have an opportunity of beating the owner of the *Cambria* on English waters, each sailing in a new vessel of an approved model. The English, however, are a little shy of sailing against our centre-board boats, which they pretend to despise, except in very heavy weather, so that the *Livonia* and *Columbia* may not be matched except in our waters. In the recent trial trip of the *Livonia*, she outstripped the *Guinevere*, a "crack" boat, in sailing to the windward, but in returning home before the wind, the latter vessel, although not in fine racing time, beat the *Livonia* by several minutes. This was very much the case with the *Cambria*. She was good in a dead beat to the windward, but before the wind most of our heavier yachts could outsail her, while the smaller ones could haul up their centre-boards and run away from her with the greatest ease.

There appears to be as much difference of opinion in England regarding the justice of Mr. ASHBURY'S claim to sail against a single yacht, instead of a fleet, as there has been here; and *Land & Water*, a leading sporting paper, takes ground against this claim, and asserts that a "prize won under these circumstances might not be worth the carrying away, much less going to fetch." The same paper also adds:

"If the *Livonia* or any other vessel can go out to the United States and outsail fifteen of the fastest vessels they can produce over there, she will achieve a really grand triumph; but to try to pursuade the Americans to make it easy for her to win, must surely be not only undignified in itself, but, if successful, would altogether take away the possibility of achieving that undeniable triumph, and gleaning that rich reward which, under the present conditions, surely await an English winner."

Inasmuch, however, as the New-York Club has already decided to accept Mr. ASHBURY'S proposition, it is not worth while to devote much time or space to arguing upon it. As soon as it is positively known when the *Livonia* is to arrive in these waters, it is to be hoped that our yachtsmen will arrange one or more open races, in which she will be invited to participate; so that whether she carries away the *America's* cup or not, we may have an opportunity of judging of her capabilities as compared with twelve or fifteen of our best yachts, all sailing over the same course, under the same circumstances. Meanwhile, we trust that our gallant yachtsmen may have favoring winds and lively sport, whenever they meet to test the sailing qualities of their respective craft.

The Champion Snake.

In his poem of "Locksley Hall," Mr. TENNYSON has noted various pleasing phenomena that mark the coming in of Spring. But there are others quite as noteworthy which he has failed to collect, and among them none is more surprising than the periodical reappearance with that pleasant season of certain portentous monsters and awful appearances, unknown to any other time of year. The familiar meteor, also, it is safe to count on, and about this time too, the almanacs might say, look out for a plentiful supply of huge aërolites and pluvial toads. The most marvellous specimens of ophidian grandeur begin, with the budding Spring, to writhe fearfully through the columns of the provincial Press. Not long since we touched upon the story of that very creditable monster, "as large as a good sized telegraph pole," which has been regaling lovers of the wonderful about Baldwinsville in our own State. Somewhere else, a most praiseworthy snake of a milk-white color, and about twenty-five feet long, has appeared to divide the honors with the Baldwinsville prodigy. But both of these must abase their snaky crests before the undisputed superiority of that magnificent creature which has favored the Ochlawaha River in Florida.

It is the fashion of our cynical day to scoff at these strange animals, but about this one there can be no doubt, since it was actually seen by a gentleman who modestly conceals his name, but who communicates his unusual experience to the Pilatka *Herald*. "While steaming up the placid waters of the Ochlawaha River, he witnessed," he says, "a conflict which made his hair stand on end never to be forgotten." The mere recital of this terrific combat will, we are persuaded, have a less enduring and unpleasant effect upon our readers, or we should not subject them to the trying ordeal. As the steamer was rounding Sackett's Point, it "suddenly encountered a sea of alligators floundering and splashing the waters in every direction. Their bellowing," says our informant, with a certain antique impressiveness, "shook the foundation of the waters." Presently, tiring of that amusement, they began to shake the foundations of the boat. The Captain, who must have seen his share of wonders on that remarkable river, "says that he never heard or witnessed such a scene before, and"—it is no discredit to his courage—"never wishes to again." The passengers tried in vain to drive the reptiles away with firearms and hand-spikes. The weapons that had served them so well against the belated Republican or the recusant negro, utterly failed on these scaly monsters, who were only made more "determined to obstruct the passage of the boat." The situation was getting critical. "Several planks had been torn from the hull, and many colored deck-hands devoured by the adversary. The steamer was sinking, and all seemed lost, when suddenly came succor from an unexpected quarter. "A huge serpent appeared making his way from the lakes, the same, it is supposed, that was seen at the 'Devil's Elbow' last Fall." Endowed, perhaps, with supernatural prowess from that infernal vicinage, the new comer dashed into the mêlée. By a shrewd stroke of strategy he feigned a Parthian flight. "The alligators soon disappeared, following the sea devil, or whatever you may call him," providently says the narrator, "and then such fighting never was witnessed." The alligators had satisfied the Captain's thirst for the marvelous, but they couldn't hold a candle to the sea devil. "At a point below where the river suddenly widens, it soon became blocked with dead alligators, and the water was red with blood."

At this thrilling crisis, when every reader is agog with anxiety, the account suddenly strays off into vague theories to account for the appearance of the alligators, and we are left in doubt as to the issue of the conflict. We feel well assured, however, that the doughty serpent held his own, and that the Ocklawaha River was the scene of a regular alligator Waterloo. Now if, as the Pilatka *Herald* fears, these animals, if not exterminated, will obstruct the navigation of the river, why not engage the services of their formidable opponent? A colored deck-hand, now and then, with perhaps a fat Republican on Sundays, would keep him in good humor, and doubtless secure his effectual aid as a sort of river patrol. In any event, he has at least earned imperishable glory in all the country papers, as being by far the most astonishing serpent of his time.

Mayor Hall as an Advocate.

If Mayor HALL imagines that the six or eight columns of partisan pettifogging with which he prefaces the annual reports of the City Departments, will be accepted by the public as a satisfactory substitute for the much needed facts and information which the reports themselves lack, he will be doomed to disappointment. It is the misfortune of Mayor HALL that he can never divest himself of the idea, when preparing an official document, that he is writing an article for his Ring organ, the *Leader*, or making a political speech to a Democratic mass-meeting. A lawyer by profession, he is never able to "sink the shop," but everywhere and at all times, in season and out of season, whether as a Whig, an Abolitionist, a Know-nothing, or a Democrat, he seems to think it incumbent on him to play the part of trumpeter of the party, clique, or faction to which, for the time being, he happens to belong. Since he has been taken into the confidence of the Tammany Ring, this propensity has exhibited itself oftener and more conspicuously than ever—probably because he finds his advocacy more needed and better paid for. But there is such a thing as overdoing a job. Although it may be true, as PETER B. SWEENY said, that "OAKEY HALL is a very useful man to us, for he is always ready to make a speech, and will say just what we tell him to," yet there are times, like the present, when a partisan speech is not the thing that is wanted. The public had a right to expect, when Mr. HALL became Mayor, that he would give them more facts and less politics, at least in his official documents. They do not look to the annual message of the Mayor to find a dissertation on the geography and population of the City, or a tirade against those who choose to criticise the misconduct of City officials, or a special plea in behalf of corrupt legislation at Albany, or a lengthy argument to prove that it costs the people of this City as much to support the United States Government as it does to support the Ring. Yet these and kindred topics occupy the larger portion of Mayor HALL'S message, while the public will look in vain, either in the message or the accompanying reports, for an intelligible statement of the actual condition of the City Government or any of its Departments. Especially are they left in darkness with regard to the subject on which they most sought enlightenment—the City finances. Neither from the Controller's report, which professes to give the City debt down to Jan. 1, 1871, nor from the Mayor's message, which purports to give the additions since that time, will the reader be able to get anything approaching to a correct statement of the actual debt of the City. As for details showing how the money has been spent, we have absolutely none. Formerly the Controller's reports used to give every item of disbursements from the City Treasury, with dates, amounts, and to whom paid. The quarterly reports of the Finance Department then occupied nearly as much space as the reports of all the Departments do now, including the long-winded message of the Mayor. There appears to have been a rigid economy in the public printing of the Controller's Office for the last three years, but it was only to conceal from the public eye the frauds and extravagance of the City Government. It is evident that the same policy of concealment is to be pursued under the new rule that has been the subject of so much complaint in the past. The first pretended exhibit of Municipal affairs under the new charter is, for all practicable and intelligent purposes, no exhibit at all. The "Ring" dare not make a plain statement of facts as they exist, and rely on the special pleading and pettifogging of their paid advocate, HALL, to throw dust in the eyes of our tax-payers.

MINOR TOPICS.

We give a full report of the speech made by Mr. HORACE GREELEY last night. It will be seen that Mr. GREELEY does not deny the general accuracy of the reports published in the Southern papers of his speeches during his tour, but there is one passage which he corrects. It was the Southern people, and not the Northern, of whom he said that the day would come "when they would feel equal pride in the careers of LEE and JACKSON, GRANT and SHERMAN—so, at least, we understand him to say now. With reference to his being a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. GREELEY repeats the statement made to his Kansas friend,—he will not seek the nomination, and he will not decline it. That is going as far as a man can well do to whom a nomination has not been offered. As some of our contemporaries have put it, "Barkis is willing." The speech will repay perusal, as Mr. GREELEY'S speeches generally do, and it will probably be as sharply criticised in the South as in the North.

Communism is brave enough in England to venture a demonstration in Hyde Park, while the ruins of Paris are yet smoldering. On the same day that THIERS invites the French Assembly to a review of the conquerors of the Commune in the Champs de Mars, the Communists of Clerkenwell are announced to meet in Hyde Park, to protest against extradition of any of their number. The extradition treaties provide that persons accused of crime shall be surrendered on evidence sufficient to secure their commitment for trial in the country of their refuge. If such evidence is submitted, the Communists will have to go, unless they expect England to take the ground that incendiarism is not a crime.

Our illustrious Mayor says in the last number of his paper, "Principles are our first duty, and organization about these principles the second"—by which the good man probably means that it is the duty of the Democrats first to decide upon their principles, and then to fight for them. It is a new version of the old adage, first catch your hare and then cook him. What a farce it is for the Mayor and his cronies to talk about "principles!" Their sole idea of principle is to rob the public as much as they can, and conceal the robbery. WINANS, as the Mayor has told us, is his idea of what a "man of principle ought to be." "Principles are our first duty," says the Mayor. Is it not rather his first duty to go to some evening school, and instruct himself in the elements of English composition?

The cable report of the debate in the British Parliament, on the Treaty of Washington, was accompanied in the evening papers by the statement that the Tories are organizing a vigorous opposition to its ratification. Earl SALISBURY seems to be the only Tory who objects to the Treaty. The opposition is really led by Earl RUSSELL, an "iron-clad" Whig. He moved the address to the Crown in opposition to the ratification of the treaty. The Ministry, of course, defend the treaty, but in the course of the debate we find the Earl of DERBY, the Tory leader in the Upper House, and Lord CAIRNS, a member of Mr. DISRAELI'S Cabinet, both deprecating Earl RUSSELL'S motion. Earl RUSSELL is delighted with the remembrance of his own share in entangling England and America, but his motion failed, and now, the sooner Earl RUSSELL gets himself buried out of the way, the better.

Judge BARNARD, yesterday, heard the arguments in the Methodist Book Concern case, without developing anything very interesting, beyond his unwillingness to have the Erie Road used by Dr. LANAHAN'S counsel, to point a charge of secrecy against Dr. CARLTON. Judge VANDERPOEL remarked that the books of the Concern were as inaccessible as those of Erie, a suggestion which Judge BARNARD promptly repudiated. Judge BARNARD has declared that he had no desire to hear the case, and was heartily glad when the lawyers got to the end of it.

English opponents to the treaty have made one point that has attracted considerable attention in their country. It is that the Sixth article will in future prohibit commercial dealings in "military supplies or arms" with belligerents in time of war. Mr. GLADSTONE yesterday explained that such was not the purpose of the article; that the furnishing of this class of articles would only be prohibited where *intent to use against one of the belligerents* was established, and that this interpretation would be made clear in bringing the treaty to the attention of other Powers. In this country, where the municipal law is identical with the article referred to, the objection thus explained had not received consideration.

An attempt was made last week to imitate the gold panic of Black Friday. It failed through the want of backbone of two of the operators, but was renewed yesterday. The schemers succeeded in advancing the premium on gold sufficiently to frighten the importers and merchants, who have been engaging to pay for gold at long periods ahead, and also in revealing the extreme danger to which our banks are subjected by the practice of indiscriminate "certifying" of checks. Operations may be renewed today. It remains to be seen how far the Secretary of the Treasury will feel called upon to allow the conspiracy to go.

Another indication of the objection in Connecticut to the extension of Tammany tactics to that State is found in the success of the Republicans in the City of Waterbury. The vote was the largest ever polled; the Republicans carried three out of the four wards, elected eighteen out of twenty-four members of the Common Council, a gain of twelve, and elected the whole city ticket except the Mayor, whose majority they reduced from 400 to 25. Waterbury evidently values a sound municipal Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"PAUL CLIFFORD" AT NIBLO'S.

We should be very glad to congratulate the management of Niblo's Theatre on the success of the revival of "Paul Clifford." But our inability to do so, we candidly admit, does not disappoint our expectations. Last night's performance of that time-hallowed drama was ineffective where it ought to have been powerful, and was impressive at all sorts of inconvenient places, and in a wholly unforeseen sense. That which was intended to be chivalrous seemed commonplace, that which was meant to be laughable was dreary, and that which was to diffuse the fragrance of young love compelled laughter. A bad interpretation had, of course, much to do with these unfortunate results, but the air of antiquity which enfolded the play is not suited to the drama of the present. Without holding up so-called romantic compositions as models of art, we can safely proclaim "The Corsican Brothers," and productions of the same order, sufficiently remarkable from a literary and a theatrical stand-point to prevent mention of "Paul Clifford" in the same week. The thirteen scenes of which "Paul Clifford" is made up, are so many detached incidents of the life of a gallant robber. *Paul Clifford* plies his vocation with unimpeachable gallantry, carries on highly respectable amours with *Lucy Brandon*, discovers at the right hour that he is the son of a worthy father, and finally sails on loyal service of the State, after offering as an apology for his early career, the assurance that his errors were of the head and not of the heart. Songs and concerted pieces, generally pretty and characteristic of the *tempus actum*, enliven the dialogue, and the stoppage of a mail-coach, drawn by genuine horses, gives an opportunity for a picturesque tableau. No doubt, as we mentioned above, a spirited rehearsal of all this might reconcile an audience to characters and to a form of piece which belong to the past. Last evening's labors certainly did not do so. We should have preferred the tradition of Mr. JOHN COLLINS' personation of *Paul Clifford* to what was supplied as its reality, but there could be no question as to the superiority of the picture to those in the ill-composed gallery of bandits and noblemen wherein the features of Messrs. G. C. BONIFACE, C. A. MCMANUS, J. H. JACK and C. H. MORTON were recognizable. Though sung with frequent inaccuracy—Miss HOWSON'S share of it excepted, and, indeed, deserving to be written of with compliment—the music pleased the audience most, and all the principal numbers were redemanded. In face of the more than problematical chances of a "run," "Paul Clifford," strange to say, was very handsomely set in the matter of scenery. We wish managerial liberality in this respect had been evinced by a more judicious selection from the repertory.

Personal—Hon. John M. Francis.

Our newly-appointed Minister to Greece, Hon. JOHN M. FRANCIS, of the *Troy Times*, has taken passage in the steam-ship *Holsatia*, which sails on Tuesday, June 13. He will carry with him the best wishes of hosts of personal friends, who, apart from political considerations, feel proud and satisfied that our Government is to be represented at Athens by a gentleman of such marked ability, courtesy and purity of character. Mr. FRANCIS is accompanied by his wife and family. Before leaving home he modestly declined an invitation to a farewell banquet. When there is work to be done for his country, Mr. FRANCIS never declines.

MR. GREELEY'S RECEPTION.

Serenade and Welcome in Union-Square Last Night.

A Highly Characteristic Speech by Mr. Greeley.

What He Knows of the South As It Is and Why He Made Speeches There.

His Views of the Kuklux and Carpet-Baggers—What He Thinks of the New Departure and of the Reconstruction Business.

The friends of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, to the number of several hundred, assembled at Union-square, opposite the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 37 Union-square, last evening, for the purpose of giving him a welcome on the occasion of his return from the South, and to hear his views respecting that section of the country. A portion of Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music; the house of the Lincoln Club was brilliantly illuminated, and in front was erected a platform, from which Mr. GREELEY spoke. Before the proceedings commenced, the guest of the evening received the congratulations of his friends in the parlors of the Club, and about 9 o'clock was conducted to the platform, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen, among whom were Gen. Cochrane, Gen. Palmer, B. F. Manierre, Marshal O. Roberts, Dr. George B. Loring, Waldo Hutchings, R. F. Andrews, Col. B. A. Willis, Daniel D. Conover, A. V. Leggett, and others. After the serenade and speech, fire-works were let off, and the company proceeded to the rooms of the Club, where they partook of refreshments provided on a strictly temperance plan. It was announced that letters had been received from Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Gen. SIGEL, and Gov. JEWELL begging to be excused for absence.

The proceedings commenced, after the cheering which greeted Mr. GREELEY'S appearance had subsided, by an address of welcome by ENOCH L. FANCHER, who, addressing Mr. GREELEY, said that the friends he saw assembled, had congregated to welcome him on his return from the Southern States, and to express their gratification at seeing him among them once more. The speaker said they thought that Mr. GREELEY'S visit to the Southern States had an influence far more than personal. He was foremost in writing and speaking against the Southern States when the rebel arms were raised against the Union, and he was foremost now in cementing the Union when the conflict had ceased. On behalf of the Republican General Committee and his friends, he, the speaker, tendered this welcome.

MR. GREELEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. GREELEY then came forward and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It was not your fault—it was not the fault of the Republican Party, that the North and the South failed to understand each other before, and had sacrificed half a million of their best and bravest, burying them in bloody and untimely graves. There never was a time when the representative men of the South were not welcome to express their sentiments, and advocate and enforce their convictions in any city, in any county, of the free North. [Applause.] In St. Lawrence, Chautauqua, Onondaga, Washington, the eminent and eloquent champions of the Southern institutions and principles were always sure of a patient and respectful hearing. [Applause.] I do firmly believe that if one hundred leading Northern men had been equally free to traverse the South, and there advocate boldly but peaceably, the doctrines which the North cherished that that trouble might have been averted. But such was not our privilege. There was no time during the years of the early contention respecting slavery and its rights in the Union, when I or any of you, gentlemen, would have been welcome to traverse the South, and unfold and enforce our views and the convictions of the North. Never. I recollect distinctly that in that Winter—that eventful Winter—of 1860-61, the correspondents of the *Tribune*, whom we were obliged to keep traversing the South, were everywhere obliged to conceal their business and deny their connections. Brave and true men they were, but they would have been torn to pieces, as if by wolves, if known as *Tribune* correspondents. They dared not address their letters to the *Tribune* office, but had to address them to private individuals in different parts of the City, in order that we might receive them. So, during that momentous Winter, I was, for the first time, invited to deliver a lecture at St. Louis. When I had arrived within a hundred miles of St. Louis, at Springfield, Ill., I was met by a telegram from the leading Republicans of St. Louis advising me not to come, and my invitation was virtually withdrawn, and I was compelled to retrace my steps to the North. I was not expected to say a word on politics. I was going at the invitation of a literary society to deliver a literary lecture, and yet, in that Winter, when men say the *Tribune* was aiding and inciting Southern secession, no man who would speak for the *Tribune* dared be known in the South; and he who wrote for it, and its editor, were turned back at the portals of the South, because he came forward to deliver a lecture unconnected with politics. I wish it had been otherwise; and that we could have freely consulted and saved the lives of that half million of brave and true men. [Applause.]

WHY HE WENT SOUTH.

Two months ago, gentlemen, I, for the first time, received a formal and commanding invitation to visit the extreme south-west portion of our common country. I at first declined it peremptorily, believing that it was not possible to spare time; but friends crowded around me, invitation poured on invitation, and one friendly letter pressed on the heels of another, and finally, men in New-York, leading men, wisely and worthily spending their money in large schemes to open Texas to the world and bring her into free and ready communication with her sister States, said to me "we think you can do our country good by going down to Texas," and there were so many of these urgent applications, that I finally reconsidered the matter and agreed to go. Now, gentlemen, I hear it suggested that I went to Texas with too much parade and circumstance, and that I made too many speeches from the rear of railroad cars, [laughter,] and from the balconies of hotels, when it would be more consistent and dignified if I simply went and delivered an address and returned again. Well, I fully concur in that criticism. I would have much preferred to take that course, and do exactly as my critical friends would have me do. But that was not permitted. Long before I left my home, invitations by telegram and letter poured in upon me, urging me to visit different sections of the South, and there speak words of peace and conciliation as between the North and South. I couldn't find time to answer, much less accept these invitations, so that a New-Orleans editor was somewhat excused, though I trust not justified, in the suggestion that GREELEY'S farming, however indefensible, must be rather better than his reading. [Laughter.] I answered when I could, I consented when I could, and for the rest kept silent.

ABOUT OFFICE-SEEKING.

And here, fellow-citizens, allow me to make some reply to kindred criticisms from the same friendly sources. It was urged in several journals that my name has too often been before my countrymen as a candidate for office. [Laughter.] I fully concur in that suggestion. [Laughter.] If my own choice had been consulted, you know very well it would not have been so. But I am, to some extent, a public man; I am identified with party contests and party principles, and I am known to have reproved and reproached better men than myself that would shrink from public life, and leave office to be filled by second-rate men. [Laughter.] I have said this too often and too publicly to be able to shrink now entirely out of sight, and refuse to do the very thing for which I have reproved others for not doing. For the last twenty years, if I recollect rightly, my name has been four times before you as candidate in your Constitutional Convention, and twice as candidate for Congress—first in the lower district of this City, where I was certain to be beaten several thousand votes honestly and twice as many dishonestly. [Laughter.] Our friends, in making their gallant contest against ANDREW JOHNSON in 1866, put forward my name in that district where I fought for forty years, and know a good many people, and where, whatever I may have of property, it is situated—they put my name up and ran it for Congress, and gave me all the Republican votes and some more; and so, last Fall, my friends in the Sixth District saw fit, when I was prostrated by sickness—saw fit to unite for me as their candidate for Congress, and support me against a well-known majority in previous contests. I could not speak to them or visit them, but I stood on my right and fought the short fight of my party and colleague candidates. There was another time—the Fall of 1869—when your State Convention met and united on a most respectable and acceptable State ticket. My name was not even thought of. A few days later, consternation was spread by the news that three leading candidates on that ticket declined to stand, and your State Committee assembled and saw fit—being obliged to make a sudden nomination—not to let the election go by default, to fill these places in the ticket, one of them with my name. I was not consulted; I knew nothing of their purpose. I was absent from the City, and returned after all had been done. I stood. [Laughter.] I am not at all grateful to the Republican Party for these several nominations. [Laughter.] I accepted them as I accepted any other, publicly and freely, incumbent upon me. I did what I could to secure the success of the ticket on which my name was presented. I am very grateful to those generous and gallant Republicans, who, in the face of certain defeat, rallied around me, and gave me a bountiful support, rallying my name a little ahead of the full average of my ticket. For that support I am grateful—for that nomination, not at all. [Laughter.] The past is past—let the dead bury their dead. I am willing to pass receipts with the Republican Party, and say that our accounts are now settled and closed. They owe me nothing for being a Republican—I couldn't help being one if I dared; and being a Republican, it was in my nature to do all I could for the success of that party which embodied and enforced my personal convictions. I was as grateful to you as you were to me; I was as much gratified by your co-operation as you were by mine, and there the matter ends; but for the future, I can say fully and heartily I need no office, I desire no office, and though I never shall decline any nomination that has not been given to me—[laughter]—I certainly shall seek no office whatever. [Applause.] I am with you and of you; willing to do my part; willing to bear my share of responsibility; but I dare work enough; reasonable pay for a sufficient consideration, too much notoriety, and the more quietly and peacefully my few remaining days may be passed, the better I shall like it. [Laughter.]

ON THE WAY TO TEXAS.

Now, then, I went to Texas to deliver that agricultural address at Houston, and I delivered it. That was my work, and it was done. But on my way thither a club of Union soldiers, living in New-Orleans, pressed me to make a speech to them in their club-room, and I did so. I attempted in that speech to vindicate the right of this nation's representatives to visit the territories purchased by their manly defenders by their blood, and organized into States by their Congress, and made integral portions of this Republic. I argued that the southern part of the Mississippi Valley could not bear to be separated by two hostile lines of frowning fortresses and menacing Custom-houses. I believe and I argued that never did the people of the Lower Mississippi in their sober senses seek to be alienated from the people of the Upper Mississippi; and I affirmed the right of the American people to navigate that river to the Rocky Mountains, to the ocean, unimpeded by any gun-boats stationed there to cause vessels to heave to and have Custom-house papers examined. [Applause.] So I thought and believed. [Applause.] Then, again, I visited the little City of Columbus—the only place I did visit the western side the Colorado River. I was about this time of night sitting in my hotel, and was waited upon by a German deputation to come over to their club-room and talk to them. Well, though being a loyal Union man, I went over, and to a hastily-assembled crowd I spoke for half an hour perhaps, in vindication and explanation of the late great struggle for the unity of this country and the unity of Germany, for the protection of these two great nations in their rights of territory and nationality. I urged as well as I could that though some men honestly, I believe, thought our struggle and the triumph therein of the national cause tended to despotism on this continent, and men so argue in respect to the German contest, that on the contrary I believe the ultimate tendency of these two great consummations will be the promotion and advancement of liberal ideas and institutions in the Old World and also in the New. [Applause.] On that theme I descanted and enforced in half an hour's speech to the Germans of Texas. As I was leaving Texas, a pressing invitation was given me by the Republicans of Galveston to make a speech to them on the last night I spent in Texas, and I acceded to their request. I tried before them to vindicate the North against the charges made against it in the South; to prove the North did not make war on the South, as too many Southern people believe. I tried to show them that the war was commenced in the South, by the South, in Texas, by capturing in their territory the United States army and turning their arms and ammunition against the flag and integrity of our country, and all the way there we were virtually on the defensive. I did what I could to vindicate the North from the reproach of malignity or the wish to degrade or cripple the South.

ABOUT CARPET-BAGGERS.

Some of those who became judges and so on, stand in the public eye still and blunder. I know many of those fellows, and the public looks at them and does not look at the honest man, but watches those rascals of the party that are called carpet-baggers. Those long-faced and greatly serious characters looking for the salvation of souls, and whose motto is "let us pray." But they always spell the pray with an *e*, and they obey the apostolic injunction to pray unceasingly. Well, the time has been, and still is, when it is perilous to be known as a Republican or Abolitionist, but it was not as those carpet-baggers. They pretended to be for improvements of every kind, but the improvements consisted in the bills in their pockets. You will say we have some here in the North. Yes, I know many of them. They saw the South was without money, and bread, and these fellows came when there was nothing to steal, but still taking what they could, like the man who stole the last plaster from the dead man's eye. They were strangers, and the people abhorred them, for though they were robbed before, still they consoled themselves, like the Greeks in the song written by BYRON,

"A tyrant; but the tyrant then
Was still at least our countryman."

The men who robbed us did not take the money out of the State as those do. The South you see was not only beaten in the contest, but it was dreadfully astonished, and they cannot account for their defeat, and what they say of our pestering them, appearing to their jaundiced eye as the great obstacle to the strength of Republican principles in the South, and as such I denounce them. Well then, you justify the Kuklux, or what? If they should place one hundred of those on rails and bear them across the Ohio, would you wish that such should be the case? They make the Kuklux their excuse for lashing the white men in their claims for their rights, and this is a disgrace to Southern chivalry. It is right to try and awaken the principles of patriotism in the breasts of Americans, both North and South, and I said there will come a time when they will all feel a just pride in the military bravery and character of Stonewall JACKSON, LEE and GRANT, SHERMAN, JACKSON and THOMAS. You say that will be a long time. Well, I can wait. But my voice will still be raised to say a few words about the new departure. When men are in a bad fix they had better depart from it, and then the departure from the custom of running astray, will act on them and keep them from running their heads against stone walls.

CONCERNING DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES.

I am in no inclination to judge them, but I think it is better they should do it. They say there was a particular rough character once who was known by the whole community, but finally he got infected with religion and joined the church. One day a gentleman came and asked: "Do you see no great change in OAKS," "Oh, yes, he now carries one ax in his hand, and another under his coat-tail." I am glad the Democratic Party has taken off its shoulders the ax which was used against the colored man, but I hope it will lay it back in the woods, and say to the black man, "We are going to treat you as you behave yourselves." I hope that will be their way. I believe they mean hereafter to made democracy something more than it is. I will urge them to do so. I did not understand them to express uneasiness or sorrow for their proceedings against the rights of men. They admit that the three Republican men are in the situation, and while so they must be obeyed. If they can get them out of the situation that is another matter, but if they admit them in power and acting right, they are not likely to get them out. Twenty-five years ago I stood at the polls of the Nineteenth Ward of this City, and invited each party to give equal rights to all men. I did not get one Democrat to vote for it. I believe in human progress, and that they are wiser than twelve years ago. It is not two years since our Democratic Legislature repealed the act to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. I think it was time for this departure. I am weary, weary of this strife concerning those changes of principles. I am forced to teach them their A B C of Democracy. I hope I have not always labored and remonstrated in vain to urge them to take this new departure, and that it will be harder to get back to the old plan. It will take some time for the people to believe them in this new plan. It will take longer to make the black believe it. I do not anticipate any great change in consequence of the new departure. Ultimately it will strengthen the Democrats, they say. We will give it a tear, and I am ready to give one this moment. I will thank God for allowing me to live in the age of the downfall of American slavery. I trust the day is not distant when we shall remember that injunction to the people, "go forward, I am weary of fight." As slavery has died, and universal and impartial suffrage has gained ground, both among Democrats and Republicans, we ought to feel proud. Do you all prepare for the new struggles and issues that open before us. We see strong instances of national advance, and we should severally co-operate to make the prosperity, happiness and glory of the American people greater than at present. I hope that we will make atonement for the sins of the past, and that we will, after the new departure, introduce for destruction, construction, and for legislation, peace and plenty. I bid you an affectionate good-night.

Important Meeting of Bank Officers.

The bank officers of this City held an important meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the subject of the dividend tax of the last five months of the year 1870, which the Government insists upon collecting, notwithstanding a slip in the law, which, it is claimed, leaves it without authority to do so. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that the tax must be paid by the 15th inst., and to this the banks demur. After the views of all present had been presented, together with the formal opinions of several eminent lawyers, it was agreed to pay the tax under protest, and to consult the Boston and Philadelphia banks immediately as to future action. The amount involved is very large, and the feeling among the bank officers runs very strongly against the position of the Government.

ABUSES OF THE TEA TRADE.

Important Meeting of Dealers and Brokers Yesterday—A Board of Trade to be Established.

A very large and influential meeting of the tea trade was held yesterday afternoon at No. 107 Water-street, for the purpose of taking steps to remedy certain abuses which have crept into the brokers' business. All sections of the trade were represented at the meeting, including brokers, wholesale merchants and purchasers, as well as representatives of the coffee and sugar trade.

The President stated in a very explicit manner the objects of the meeting.

Mr. CHARLES E. HILL favored the objects of the meeting, and said that the merchants should leave the business entirely to the brokers.

Mr. ARNOLD spoke in support of the general purposes of the meeting, but questioned the policy of making any general combination.

Mr. OLLENDORF (broker) said the abuses had grown so intolerable that if the meeting had not been called he would have issued circulars himself to his constituents to refrain from interfering with the buyer and seller. He depicted with much force the evils complained of, and said they had come under his own notice.

Mr. HOEG (broker) deprecated the evils in a speech of some length. He deemed it a matter of too much importance to be decided in a hurried manner, and he suggested the appointment of a committee to take general action and to confer on trade matters generally, and to report to a future meeting.

Mr. HILL proposed that a committee of four brokers and three merchants, with the Chairman, be appointed for the purpose mentioned by Mr. HOEG. This resolution was passed and the following gentlemen appointed:

The Chairman and Messrs. Hoeg, Babee, Ollendorf, Montgomery, Arnold, Dorman and Hill.

Mr. HILL, in offering the following resolutions, said that while he highly sympathized with the original purposes of the meeting, he deemed the abuses to which reference had been made of far less importance than the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce as to a Grocers' Board of Trade. No city could boast of a more enlightened and honorable class of merchants than the importers and dealers in tea, coffee and sugar in New-York, and they owed it to themselves and to their good name that they form themselves into an association competent and ready to grapple with any question which might arise within their own special trade. He therefore moved.

That in the judgment of this meeting the growing magnitude and importance of the grocery business of this City demand that it should establish, organize and maintain its own distinct Board of Trade, having for its object the accomplishment of those beneficial purposes usually sought through similar organizations.

That a committee of five be appointed to consider the subject, and if deemed expedient, to prepare a plan of organization, draft of constitution, by-laws, and list of officers for such a Board of Trade, and submit the same, together with such other suggestions and recommendations on the subject as may seem to them desirable, to an adjournment of this meeting.

The resolutions were passed, and the following Committee appointed to carry them out: Messrs. Charles E. Hill, B. G. Arnold, R. Skeel, O. H. Carter and Geo. C. Collins. The meeting then adjourned.

JEROME PARK RACES.

The Second Day of the Meeting Today—Pool-Selling on the Races.

There will be racing again at Jerome Park today, and the programme holds out a promise of fine sport. The track will not probably be in as fine condition as it was on Saturday, but the route to the course will be much pleasanter on account of absence of dust.

The first race today will be for the Westchester Cup, valued at $1,500, a sweepstakes for all ages; $50 entrance, second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; distance, two miles and a quarter. The nominations were twelve in number, and the following will probably start: *Helmbold, Glenelg, Preakness* and *Conductor*.

The second race will be a selling sweepstakes for all ages; $25 entrance; $500 added; one mile and a quarter; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $700 to be allowed 7 pounds; for $500 to be allowed 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. The following horses will start in this race: *Calogram*, 78 pounds; *Musketeer*, 93 pounds; *Talaria*, 98 pounds; *Harbinger*, 96 pounds; *Quintard*, 78 pounds, and *Belmont*, 101 pounds.

The third race is a dash of one and three-quarter miles; premium $800; entrance-money to go to second horse; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds, without regard to sex. The probable starters in this race will be *Doctor, Connolly, Climax, Victory* and *Judge Curtis*.

The fourth race will be a selling sweepstakes for three-year olds; $20 each; $400 added; distance one mile and an eighth; horses entered to be sold for $1,200 to carry their appropriate weights; for $800 allowed 7 pounds; for $500 allowed 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. The starters will be *Calogram, Vitesse, Lord Byron* and *Idaho*.

The fifth race will be a hurdle race, handicap for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles; premium $500; entrance-money to second horse. The following horses will run: *Athlone*, 145 pounds, and *Julius*, 151 pounds.

The pools sold by Messrs. UNDERWOOD & MCGOWAN and MARSHALL & JOHNSON'S, last night, were as follows:

WESTCHESTER CUP.				
Glenelg	$1000	$1500	$800	$850
Helmbold } Conductor }	620	900	500	510
Preakness	310	475	250	350
SELLING SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES.				
Musketeer	$90	$120	$300	$275
Belmont	50	50	145	125
Calogram	50	40	150	150
Harbinger	20	20	75	60
Talaria	20	40	80	75
Quintard	10	10	25	30
DASH, ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER MILES.				
Judge Curtis	$100	$275	$225	$390
R. B. Connolly	25	75	80	100
Climax	20	70	75	90
Victory	10	25	30	50
Doctor	5	25	15	25
SELLING RACE FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.				
Idaho	$300	$475	$275	$500
Calogram	75	125	75	125
Lord Byron	30	50	25	50
Vitesse	30	40	20	45
HURDLE RACE.				
Julius	$315	$510	$450	$375
Athlone	195	345	325	220

The Wonderful "New Departure."

From the Bucyrus Journal.

TUNE—King of the Cannibal Islands.

Oh have you heard the latest news?
The butternuts have got the blues,
Because they find they can't refuse
To take the new departure.
The martyr from acros the lake,
Determined for his own dear sake,
The copperheads should boldly take
A brilliant new departure.

CHORUS.

Hokey, pokey, winkey wam,
The new departure's all a sham,
Got up to serve Vallandigham,
Who leads the new departure.

First to a chosen fifty-one,
At Dayton, was the scheme begun;
He told them there what should be done
About the new departure.
The negroes now must be respected,
The three amendments be accepted,
The Martyr, too, must be elected,
By aid of the new departure.
Chorus.—Hokey, pokey, winkey wam.

Rejecting now repudiation,
They'll pay the war debt of the nation,
In greenbacks of their own creation,
As part of the new departure;
Then too much currency to prevent;
With unlimited greenbacks, they invent
Unlimited bonds at three per cent.,
As funds of the new departure.
Chorus.—Hokey, pokey, winkey wam.

In a manner impossible to be told,
By issuing greenbacks uncontrolled,
They'll bring us back to silver and gold
By a blessed new departure.
On the platform, too, of Democracy
They'll annex all lands wherever they be,
But to San Domingo they won't agree
As part of the new departure.
Chorus.—Hokey, pokey, winkey wam.

Sure such a platform was never made,
On republican sleepers loosely laid,
Palmetto and butternut slabs decayed,
As planks of the new departure.
So it's radical, copperhead, rebel and loyal,
Too mean to keep and too good to spoil,
This sugar and vinegar, lye and oil
Platform of the new departure.
Chorus.—Hokey, pokey, winkey wam.

Now copperheads no more conceal
Their personal views, and how they feel
About their former *beau ideal*,
For making the new departure;
They show that the platform's all a sham,
Got up to elect Vallandigham,
Their former god, whom they now —— d—n
For making the new departure.
Chorus.—Hokey, pokey, winkey, wam.

And when the ballots begin to fall,
Upon their idol they'll loudly call,
In a manner that will weak nerves appall,
For making the new departure,
And the copperhead crew throughout the land,
Unable the people to understand,
Will find Democracy dead and damned,
For making the new departure.

CHORUS.

Hokey, pokey, winkey, wam,
The new departure's all a sham,
Got up to elect Vallandigham,
Who leads the new departure.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

More Talk About Davis and New Departures.

The Southern Democrats Avaricious of Success, But Some of Them Loving Honor More—A Manifest Willingness on the Part of Others to Accept the Situation Until After Election.

Taking what it calls the view of a veteran inspector of political carpentry, the New-Orleans *Picayune* remarks that "the Ohio platform of the Democracy does not seem to have that perfect mechanical finish to be looked for in so important a piece of tongue and grooving, and that its constructors have taken up so large an area with so diffused a structure that the National Convention will probably find their work unsubstantial and insufficient." Then, after describing how many things, which to the Democrats had been up to the very day of the meeting of the Convention live issues, were buried as dead and offensive by these same Democrats at Columbus, it says, with biting satire: "With a few concessions from the other great party it might be feasible to construct a platform which would answer for both, whereon the bunged eyes, bloody noses and broken bones of the great boxing match of 1872 might be mutually given and taken, with nothing else at issue than the loaves of office and the fishes of patronage."

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, of the same date, expresses the opinion that some of the Northern Democratic politicians are getting prematurely excited on the subject of platforms and "new departures" for the party they assume to lead. It anticipates that the National Convention will devote more attention to the choice of candidates than to the usual bundle of sounding generalities known as the platform of the party. In short, it does not hesitate to say that it is not improbable that the Convention will "place itself squarely and broadly on the common ground of opposition to the corrupt practices and centralizing tendencies of the present Administration, and ignore all purely historical or constitutional questions."

The only apparent fruit of the new departure that the New-Orleans *Times* has yet been able to see is, it says, the departure of Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and CAMPBELL themselves from the ranks of the Democratic Party, "which still persists in loitering within the shadow of its old citadel." The *Times* thinks it can imagine the chagrin and mortification which must have followed the first fleeting moments of excitement when VALLANDIGHAM and CAMPBELL realized their failure in exploding their new departure among the small politicians of Dayton—worse than a thousand defeats by the enemy, because a thousand times more presumptuous and more silly in its failure; and it adds additional bitterness to its taunt in saying that their new departure resembles nothing so much as walking the plank overboard, or the more homely simile of the man who sawed himself from off the tree. Finally, it declares that the real new departure in store for the country is a departure from the old class of stump statesmen, impecunious office-seekers and wrangling wire-workers, who have so long controlled the machinery of politics, and Government, too, for that matter. Both VALLANDIGHAM and CAMPBELL, it says, are members of this class, and their day is over.

While the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* is not prepared to say that JEFF. DAVIS' recent public utterances were "prudent," it does say that it envies not that portion of the Southern Democratic Press—confined chiefly to Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—that are now engaged in the ungracious task of denouncing their great leader of other days. It asserts that *it* would not appease the wrath of the North by an act of ingratitude and self-abasement, and it suggests that instead of joining the Radical hue and cry, and making war upon Mr. DAVIS for his public expressions of opinion, Southern journalists ought to put him right before the world. It says: "In his recent speeches, so much condemned, Mr. DAVIS did not utter a sentiment that has not been expressed, and reiterated over and over again, perhaps a thousand times, by every Democratic journal in the South." And it concludes with: "We submit to the Fourteenth Amendment, as every good citizen should, but so help us God, no party and no Government on earth shall ever make us the executor of its foul decrees of proscription against JEFFERSON DAVIS, or any other leader whom we helped to put in the field of battle for Southern independence. And even that does not deprive a man of the freedom of thought, or the liberty of speech."

In a subsequent article, the *Republican* complains that the only ambition of the *World* seems to be to get the votes of the Northern branch of the Democratic Party, totally regardless of the feelings or convictions of the Southern wing; it also asserts that this unconciliatory course with regard to the South is not the way to harmonize the party of which the *World* pretends to be the exponent; and asks, "Was that journal not aware that JEFFERSON DAVIS, notwithstanding he is called a 'false prophet and blunderer,' has made a lodgment in the hearts of the Southern people, and that he still possesses their unabated love and veneration? Is not *the spontaneous expression with which he is greeted all over the South* proof of this? and could the *World* employ more effectual means to alienate the affections of the Southern people from that Democratic paper than to vilify and abuse their fallen chief? Could any but the most strained interpretation construe the language Mr. DAVIS employed on these occasions into a wish to see the old party issues revived? And suppose he had expressed a desire to witness the Fifteenth Amendment—by which the Southern States were divested of an inalienable reserved right to regulate the suffrage—repealed, could he have said more than the *World* has expressed a thousand times?"

Much to the same intent was the hint of the New-Orleans *Times*, the other day, that all the harsh things now being printed in Northern Democratic papers against JEFF. DAVIS are being quietly treasured up by his sympathizers and supporters in the South, to be brought to light again by and by, when an urgent need of Southern votes for Democratic candidates will render them very unpleasant reading indeed to those who now so earnestly protest that DAVIS is a sore-headed, embittered old man, who ought to know enough to keep still.

That JEFFERSON DAVIS is "soured and unhappy" the Mobile *Register* most emphatically denies. And it says: "That he is at all more defiant, more stubborn, or more infatuated than other ex-leaders of the rebellion—except such as have bartered honor and credit for a pitiful mess of pottage—is utterly untrue. It is perfectly true, we believe, that 'his heart is as rebellious as ever'—for his is one of those hearts that are never conquered by physical force, nor moved by material interest. And as to his relative position among his former subordinates, as a gentleman and a citizen, there is not one of them that does not yield him precedence, as still a chief in all that inspires the respect, commands the esteem and captivates the affections of the loyal and the true-hearted."

That the Northern Democrats, who are "a long distance off, and have not the good of the Southern people at heart or the principles the Southern people have been taught to revere," should be so demonstrative in their attentions, and so anxious to coax the Southern people into committals and positions which will aid them in *their local State elections*, is not relished by the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, which prints such language as this: "It would be bad policy for us to mix up in their affairs. Ohio and Pennsylvania Democrats can manage their State elections without our assistance. So can the Republicans. But the Presidential canvass is a full year off. When it does come, 'with the lights now before us,' we shall advise the former Confederate States to keep clear of National Democratic Conventions as it would be to repeat an impolicy, or to submit to humiliation. It would be impolitic to insist on a platform expressing the views of the Southern Democracy. It would be impolitic to be there to protest, and protest vainly, against the views of the Northern Democracy. It would be a humiliation to be voted down, and have unpalatable propositions forced upon them by a solid Northern vote, with perhaps a portion of weak-kneed Southern placemen, coaxed or bought over to the strong side. It would be a disgrace to accept and pledge support to a platform that contradicts the earnest convictions of the mind."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* denies that it is now prepared, any more than it has ever been, to admit that the action of the South in the late war was criminal, and it asserts that it believes such to be the feeling of the South generally. At the same time it states its own position thus: "The only option is between victory in the new departure and defeat in the old. Yet we of the South may be pardoned for hesitation in approving or indorsing in the faintest form, either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments, or the manner in which they were imposed on us. All that we can be expected to say is that we submit to them. Can this apparently possible conflict between the necessities of Northern Democrats and the honor of Southern Democrats be reconciled? We think it can, and by an alliance between the two wings of the party instead of a fusion." And by this, it explains its meaning is that the South should keep away from the National Convention, and let the Northern Democrats nominate their man and make their platform, when, as it says, "policy, self-respect and good taste will all be satisfied in the demonstration that though experience is bitter, it is blessed in that we retain its teachings."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* persists in talking out in meeting, not liking the disposition of some of the Democrats to taunt those as Bourbons and Red Hots who are conscientiously opposed to accepting the situation, or, as the phrase now is, "the new departure." It says that if they admit that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are parts of the Constitution, then certainly the Northern Democratic "back-bone" is very thin and supple. For itself, it says boldly that it "accepts nothing under a Government in form republican, the result of force and fraud. We hope," it continues, "to get rid of them, not by slavish submission to the worst tyranny that ever disgraced a civilized nation, but by open, manly appeals to the patriotism of the Northern people. * * * We of the South do not wish to dictate, neither do we wish to be regarded with suspicious eyes, and be dictated to as inferiors. Our motto is—Strike, but hear! We wish to enter the lists not as belligerents or as pacificators, but as friends of constitutional liberty. GREELEY, a Northern man and on old Abolitionist, can speak his convictions at the extreme South on the situation, and he is treated with marked favor and respect by the Southern Press and people. If Ex-President DAVIS, when his foot is on his native heather, commits the same offense, he must be at once *sus. col.* as a traitor. God have mercy on such patriots, and God save a people and a party with such sublimated ideas of the freedom of speech and the Press!"

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser & Mail* stands ready, with the hope of success, to swallow all the amendments, but it does it with a wry face, saying: "We have been disposed to regard the acceptance of reconstruction, including the constitutional amendments, as a reluctant concession made for the sake of peace, and based on a condition of accomplished facts; but the honor of the origination of the reconstruction measures, including the amendments, must be regarded as the peculiar and treasured property of the Radical Party leaders." And further: "On the contrary, the reconstruction legislation, including the amendments, are the evidences of the domination of the most besotted, treacherous and wicked party that ever existed in any country on earth. We accept the situation, or the new departure, as some style it, in good faith, because the Radical Party have required the Democracy and the country to do this, or else revolution; but it is mere mockery for any Democrat or Conservative to claim that there is any honor in having accepted the terms demanded of us all." And still further, after claiming much credit to Alabama for her great victory over radicalism, it says: "Alabama stands now the ally and equal of any and every other Democratic State within the United States, *never having compromised her organization during her four years of struggle for her reasonable and natural supremacy* any more than New-York and Pennsylvania have done."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* is also to be added to the number of Southern Democratic papers which insist that a great party must stick to its principles—that it cannot afford to cast overboard its convictions. It gives Gen. McCOOK'S speech on the Ohio platform, and says: "We of the South can but maintain a vigilant observation of the State contests North, and, applying a calm judgment and an unflinching adhesion to undeniable right, conceding nothing wrong, and stickling for nothing unnecessary, help to mold a platform for the national contest that shall embrace everything material for the triumph of truth, and omit all that is either needless or impolitic. One thing is undeniable. If the Democracy go into the contest on a platform upon which a Radical candidate can stand, we are already whipped."

Weston's Walk.

Mr. WESTON resumed his arduous tramp of 400 miles in five days, at the Empire Rink, in Third-avenue, yesterday morning at 11½ o'clock, after having rested a few hours. His step was quick and buoyant, and his friends seemed confident of his ability to accomplish his giant undertaking. He kept up a steady walk around the Rink until about 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at which time he took a brief rest, and then ate a hearty meal. The Rink was thronged in the evening with spectators eager to witness the great feat of pedestrianism. At 12 o'clock WESTON had completed his sixty-second mile on his 112-mile walk in twenty-four hours, and he expressed his determination to accomplish the task before 11½ o'clock this morning. Among those who were witnesses of his performance were several well-known medical gentlemen.

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Those who intend spending the warm weather at the sea-shore cannot do better than to engage rooms at this first-class house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests.—*New-York World.*

For $3 50 per line we will insert an advertisement one month in seventy-four first-class Iowa newspapers, including thirteen dailies. We refer to the publishers of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very atest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading-matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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every seventeen days. Prizes cashed.
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TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Centralization is one of the bugbears of American politics. Every business man desires it. The AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, offers not only sumptuous and quiet suites of rooms to families, but the very centre of business to merchants and commercial travelers.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

At James Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

DIED.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, June 10, E. C. COOK, M. D., aged 71 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. P. Durbin, No. 219 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

EDGE.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 11, BENJAMIN O. EDGE, in his 63d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 122 Washington-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, 10th inst., ELLEN, wife of Rev. W. O. Jarvis, rector of Mount Calvary Church, that city, and daughter of the late Major D. B. Douglass.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 10, JOHN LEWIS, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 121 Cannon-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

NAFIS.—In Newtown, Long Island, on Monday morning, June 12, ANDREW C., youngest son of Abraham and Elizabeth M. Nafis, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, of Newtown, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Flushing Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock.

QUACKENBOSS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, June 10, BETSEY, wife of Harmon J. Quackenboss, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, B. B. Vernam, No. 172 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mechanicsville, N. Y., for interment.

SPEAR.—On Saturday, 10th inst., in the 51st year of his age, CHARLES SPEAR, eldest son of Alva Spear.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Incarnation, corner 36th-st. and Madison-av., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

GIVES NEW LIFE, NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR.

GIVES NEW LIFE, NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR.

GIVES NEW LIFE, NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR.

MAN AND WOMAN ARE ESTEEMED

MAN AND WOMAN ARE ESTEEMED

MAN AND WOMAN ARE ESTEEMED

just so long as they esteem and take good care of themselves. HEALTH ALL IMPORTANT. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cures all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

It is a Highly Concentrated Preparation, one Bottle fully equaling in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction as usually made, and a tablespoonful added to a pint of ice-water equals the celebrated

LISBON DIET DRINK,

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A delightful and healthful beverage.

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GRAPE JUICE PILL,

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GRAPE JUICE PILL,

Useful in all diseases and affections of LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, APOPLEXY, RHEUMATISM and GOUT, requiring a Cathartic or Aperient, superseding salts, magnesia, castor-oil and every other purgative.

NO CALOMEL, NO MERCURY,

NO CALOMEL, NO MERCURY,

But purely Vegetable, composed of the most magnificent ingredients—Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

MORE LIKE A CONFECTION

MORE LIKE A CONFECTION

than a medicine.

It is compounded with the idea of being agreeable to the stomach; no nausea, no griping pains; it is in that inviting style and state of purity that it ranks as a remedy for

THE REFINED AND ELEGANT.

THE REFINED AND ELEGANT.

Safe for and taken by children.

How to proceed in the Spring and Summer months, as this is the time that the system naturally undergoes a change in both young and old:

Take two bottles of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla and one bottle of Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills. Worth their weight in gold. Take them and give them to your children; you could not do a better thing. It may save them from Summer sickness, may prevent those ugly eruptions, and perhaps save them from sickness of every kind for the ensuing year.

The Catawba Grape Juice Pill is done up with great care in handsome white French glass bottles, unlike those carelessly prepared and vended in wooden boxes by inexperienced persons.

All of H. T. HELMBOLD'S Preparations are Pharmaceutical. Not a single one patented, but all on their own merits.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Your attention is directed to an

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS now on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, *the whole to be sold by auction without reserve* for foreign account, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 15 and 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. This is one of the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country of standard, rare, curious and superbly illustrated books, mostly in elegant bindings, and many of which are rare and some unique. Catalogues ready.

NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Fler de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit.
JOSE PARTAGAS.
HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 6, 1871.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending SATURDAY, June 17, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11¼ A. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11¼ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11¼ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Post-master.

GENTS'
PEARL CASSIMERE HATS,
FIVE DOLLARS.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 336 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 22d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE HINTS.

A regular habit of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through those natural waste pipes is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is constipation. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an antibilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it; gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Liver is an organ of great importance, so far as a healthy digestion and proper nutrition of the body are concerned. The fact is, that a large majority of all the diseases to which the human family is liable are caused by a deranged action of the Liver, and consequent impaired digestion and imperfect nutrition. It is a well-known truth, that a disordered Liver will cause an almost infinite variety of disease, and create almost every conceivable symptom that disease in its protean form presents; hence the great importance of a healthy action of the Liver in order to keep the system free from disease, and, as a consequence, a good digestion, perfect nutrition, and a good old age are the results.

In past ages, for disordered Liver, mercury, in some of its forms, was regarded as the only remedy; but as this drug acts upon all the secretions alike, and being a mineral poison, its use would produce salivation and a breaking down of the vital powers.

A desideratum, long desired, was to discover a remedy for disordered Liver that was as efficacious as mercury and free from any of its injurious results. After long and patient research in the vegetable kingdom, Schenck's Mandrake Pills were discovered, having for their basis the Podophyllum Peltatum of botanists, but known in common parlance as Mandrake, combined with other equally efficacious vegetable ingredients, which is peculiar to Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and cannot be found in any other preparation.

These Pills have been very extensively used for years, and never have failed to relieve all derangements and disorders of the Liver, as thousands of living witnesses can testify. In no one instance where they have been used, either by the smallest child, most delicate lady, or robust man, have they ever produced any injurious effects, but, on the contrary, the most disordered liver, in thousands of cases, by the use of the Pills, has been made to secrete a healthy bile, as has been seen in the evacuations, restoring this most important organ to a healthy condition, giving to the hitherto unfortunate invalid restored health, freedom from despondency, peace of mind, and renewed happiness and pleasure in life.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
CHAMPAGNES.
Agents, SCHULTZ & TAILER, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

CONTENTS FOR JULY.

PHILADELPHIA. By J. T. HEADLEY. With numerous Illustrations.

JAUNTS IN JAPAN. By W. H. HALLOCK. Illustrated.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT. A Fourth of July Story. By EDWARD EGGLESTON. Illustrated by VICTOR NEHLIG.

SAMPSON'S RIDDLE SOLVED—The Lion-Cup vs. The Lion-Cub. By R. W. WRIGHT. With Illustrations.

BACK-LOG STUDIES. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. A Winter theme for Summer reading. One of the most delightful articles that has ever appeared in the Monthly.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION. By HORACE BUSHNELL. An essay, done in such pure English, and with such delicacy of touch, as to invest this politico-economic theme with all the interest of story.

A FETE-DAY AT MALMAISON. By Miss LOUISA BUSHNELL, is a charmingly told story of a day abroad.

A PLEA FOR CHINESE LABOR, BY AN AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE, ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON, is a discussion of the help question, of special interest to housekeepers.

The short stories are,

MY HUSBAND'S FIRST LOVE. EDSON'S MOTHER and THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

POEMS:—UNDER THE ELMS. Miss M. A. HOPKINS. A TARTAR LOVE SONG. By R. H. STODDARD. CÆSAR ROWAN; (in dialect.) By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

In WILFRID CUMBERMEDE, we have more love making between Wilfrid and that tantalizing Miss Clara, and more doubt and gloom from the morbid Charles.

ETCHINGS:—UP THE AISLE, OR NELL LATINE'S WEDDING. By GEORGE A. BAKER, Jr. Illustrations by Miss Ledyard. If the reader will turn back to the Etchings of the December number, he will find the story of the engagement.

The Editorial Department for the month is specially varied, able and interesting. There are

THREE PIECES OF THE WOMAN QUESTION. RATHER A SLIM RELIGION, (concerning a religion too broad for a church door.) LOUISVILLE SCHOOL REFORM, THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION, &c.

HOME AND SOCIETY has something to say about Weddings, Midsummer Eve, &c.

THE OLD CABINET, talks of Page's Christ, The Gypsy Camp, and moralizes over Orange Peels.

The departments of CULTURE AND PROGRESS ABROAD, and CULTURE AND PROGRESS AT HOME, will be found of especial interest this month, to the religious world.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

STRIFE.

A ROMANCE OF GERMANY AND ITALY.

By Mrs. E. D. WALLACE.

"It is a story that will not only be read with interest, but admired for the naturalness of its plot, the vividness of its sketches, and the easy grace of its language."

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For sale by all Book-sellers and News Companies.

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JOHN WILEY & SON,
NO. 15 ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
NOS. 18, 19 and 20 OF
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING
AND
THE MECHANISM OF RAILWAYS.
By ZERAH COLBURN.

With many large engravings and numerous woodcuts. Folio price $1, each.

⁎ This valuable and long-looked for work is now complete, and subscribers may obtain the above and any other Nos. to complete their sets through agents or book-sellers, or directly of the publishers. Any No. will be mailed and prepaid on the receipt of the price.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In accordance with article 4 of the rules, the Enrollment Committee of this district are requested to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, June 13, at 8 o'clock, at No. 181 Chatham-st.
DENIS SHEA, Chairman.
M. STEWART, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee on Reorganization will meet at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on the evening of TUESDAY, June 13, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to revise the roll. All parties interested are hereby notified to appear.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.
J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A list of the Republican electors enrolled in this District is now open for inspection at No. 2,274 3d-av. JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.
WM. HAW, Jr., Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 13: Nos. 13, 521, 311, 308, 196, 319, 322, 828.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Nos.
135—Van Wyck vs. Stewart.
149—Wall vs. Ellis.
70—Mefford vs. The People in error.
72—Gorton vs. The People in error.
77—Salters vs. Machado.
78—Same vs. Same.
159—Herdon vs. The Florence S. M. Co.
160—Wyckoff vs. Queens County Ferry Co.
161—Rooke vs. Atwood.
162—Holt vs. Ross.
163—Leggett vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
165—Hewitt vs. Miller.
166—Foley vs. Smith.
Nos.
167—Cooke vs. State National Bank of Boston.
168—Sands vs. New-York Life Ins. Co.
170—First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly.
171—Laurent vs. Phillips.
172—Sammis vs. Phillips.
173—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Commerce Fire Ins. Co.
174—Marvin vs. Lewis.
175—Same vs. Same.
176—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal.
177—Bartlett vs. Drew.
178—Palen vs. Bushnell.
179—Walker vs. America National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
281—Bonney et al. vs. Maxwell, Jr.
251—Willett, Adm'r., &c., vs. Kipp et al.
409—Drake et al. vs. Koch.
341—Hopkins vs. Mecklin.
623½—Lampiy, Adm'x., &c., vs. Clark.
169—Teilman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
181—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
285 (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education for the City and County of New-York.
337—Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.
Nos.
171—Broome vs. Stoughton.
383—Rayner vs. Benedict.
399—Bender vs. Kron et al.
451—Brenkley vs. Nelson.
453—Willis vs. Parrish.
455—Casey vs. Teal.
457—Joy et al. vs. Cook et al.
459—Treville vs. Tucker et al.
461—Raybold et al. vs. Gant et al.
463—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
465—Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Stevens et al.
467½—Merritt vs. Eisner.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
90½—Casanera vs. De Valle.
72—McMullen vs. Knox.
53—Cooke et al. vs. Sev'th Ward Nat. Bank.
146—Bailey, Rec'r, &c., vs. Rathbun.
13½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
252½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1294½—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co., New-York.
288½—Levy vs. Vandyke.
36½ (R. C.)—Golcke et al. vs. Quentell.
108½—Smith et al. vs. Clucas.
Nos.
168—Gano et al. vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.
1336—Viele vs. Viele.
300—Weil vs. Deisel.
1914—Roberts, surv'r, &c., vs. Fisher et al.
280 (R. C.)—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merch. Mut. F. and M. Ins. Co.
142—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
2274—Lewis vs. The Mayor, &c.
20 (R. C.)—McMahon vs. Nat. Benefit Life Ins. Co.
176 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

No.
89—Dike vs. Towles.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
135—Coleman vs. Coleman.
136—Same vs. Same.
Nos.
163—Paash vs. Sherman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
727—Morriss, Assignee, vs. Lyst, &c.
865—Miller vs. Van Tuyl et al.
1059—Livingston vs. Keech.
235—Lyon, Ex'or, &c., vs. Engels et al.
581—Ruesober vs. Klein.
1037—Kent vs. Baldwin.
1137—Doscher vs. Shaw.
1139—Robertson vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Nos.
1143—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
1149—Sohnson vs. Frank et al.
1151—Irvine vs. Macy.
1153—Fraening vs. Wardwell.
1155—Wheeler vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
1159—Davis vs. Smith.
1161—Trevor vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
650—Lombardo vs. Parks et al.
660—Apell vs. Stemler et al.
796—Patton vs. Miller.
798—Mehrback vs. Jardine.
804—McClellan vs. McEvily.
808—Saddlier et al. vs. Torry.
180½—Kobb vs. Gerdig.
Nos.
820—Harris vs. Panama R. R. Co.
824—Murphy et al. vs. Finn et al.
830—Reilly vs. Cuff.
834—Ricke vs. Keim.
836—Sluny vs. McCarnie.
838—Hillabrand vs. Messman, Jr.
840—Tilton vs. Rillbs.
844—Schaefer vs. Blohm.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
229—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1296—Hyland vs. Rich.
860—Baron vs. Mabie.
431—Quimby vs. Ranous.
512—Bell vs. Home Ins. Company.
524—Hughes vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
730—Stratton vs. Pobalski.
961—Hebbard vs. Hall.
1405—Waterston vs. Rogers et al.
253—Morris vs. White.
432—Leonard et al. vs. Marks et al.
245—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
97—Bender vs. Everard.
922—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
843—Harrison et al. vs. Thompson.
906—Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue R. R. Co.
Nos.
933—Robinson vs. Quackenbos.
224—Minscheimer vs. Wicks.
30—Brown vs. Elliott.
322—Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
478—Dart et al. vs. Walker.
673—Austin vs. Leech et al.
866—Kreyinborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
944—Archer vs. Elkins et al.
475—Gorham Manufacturing Co. vs. Barclay.
229—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
115½—McMullen vs. Cronk.
922—Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
923—Bannister vs. Same.
327—Tuska vs. Cohen.
241—Friborg vs. Ohl.

Part II.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
117—Moore vs. Ettinger.
133—Morrill vs. Anderson et al.
142—Geery vs. Geery.
122—McClosky vs. McColgan.
Nos.
129—Forster vs. Cook.
135—Nichols vs. Florida Impr. Co.
137—Carney vs. Bishop.
140—Sheppard vs. Florida Impr. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6681—Dollimer vs. Isaacson.
6681½—Same vs. Same.
5850—Townsend vs. Cottrell.
5365—Schulz vs. Schmidt.
5794—Kemping vs. O'Brien.
6053—Greenbaum vs. Cobb.
6067—Schuyler vs. Fuller.
6070—42d and Grand-st. R. R. vs. Gunzer.
Nos.
6078—Jacobs vs. Berg.
6080—Simon vs. Clark.
6081—Wood vs. McGill.
6082—Politsch vs. Norton.
6083—Willersbausen vs. Mace.
6084—Bird vs. Rosseau.
6085—Rogan vs. Ryan.
6086—Fleisch vs. Murz.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5948—Crowe vs. Gillman.
6005—Krans vs. Goodhof.
5915—Wells vs. Elliot.
5957—Hecker vs. Franklin.
6066—Nicholls vs. Morgan.
6068—Muller vs. Gross.
6069—Markel vs. Tyler.
6071—Lidgerwood vs. Mancross.
Nos.
6072—Giles vs. Kent.
6073—McDermot vs. Cleavland.
6074—Frolich vs. Berg.
6075—Husse vs. Bracher.
6076—Schwanger vs. Schultz.
6077—Belzer vs. Schuber.
5998½—Knox vs. Ruth.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
6679—Dorland vs. Sampson.
Nos.
6653—McDonald vs. Checkhaus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Wilson; burglary.
2—The People vs. John Quilen and James Quilen; burglary.
3—The People vs. Edward Driscoll and John Clark; burglary.
4—The People vs. John W. Riley; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. William Van Roden; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Stevenson, John Morrow et al; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Helen Miller; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Charles J. Cowing; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. James Williams; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Thomas E. Hardy; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. Sophia Schoenberg; disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

C. C. Earnshaw et al. vs. Alfred W. Corlies et al.; motion for reference granted, and the order may provide for the examination as asked for by plaintiffs before referee.

Jose Ferrer de Conto et al. vs. Henry E. Davis et al.; motion granted on payment of costs of judgment and motion.

By Judge Sutherland.

Henry Harten vs. Thomas F. Scully; judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs. (See opinion with Clerk.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 12.

By Judge Monell.

Pincus vs. Kaufman; Nelson vs. King; Ira Maxey vs. James D. Fisk et al.; Thomas Holliday et al. vs. John S. Young; R. Sturgis vs. D. C. Murray et al.; Daniel Hillman vs. Edward Matthews; Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Andrew S. Thorp et al.; orders granted.

Louisa Kahn vs. Christopher Fleeke; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 12.

By Judge Larremore.

Elsworth vs. The Chicago and North-western Railway Company; motion granted.

Hatch vs. Gordon; motion granted, without costs, and stay granted.

Corey vs. Bixby; motion granted.

Van Renselaer vs. Hermerdinger; motion granted.

Moritz vs. Schlittenhard; reference ordered.

Yinkham vs. Thomas; discharge ordered.

Christie vs. Humphreyville Manufacturing Company; motion granted.

King vs. Beaumont; motion granted; default opened on payment by defendant of plaintiff's disbursements, costs of term and costs of motion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 13.

Before Chief-Justice Ingraham and Judge Cardozo.

THE CITY'S LIABILITY FOR SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

Aletta Brouwer vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This action was originally brought to recover damages sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the dangerous condition of the street in front of No. 68 Vandam-street, in this City. The sidewalk at the time of the accident was covered with ice of about eight inches in thickness at the curbstone, and increasing to about eighteen inches in thickness at the front of the lot, and had been in that condition for some weeks preceding the accident. Whether this condition of the street was occasioned by the hydrant in the alley-way, or from soap-suds coming from the rear building, was a matter of some doubt. On the trial of the case, the Court dismissed the complaint, for the reason that the defendants were not responsible, they having passed an ordinance requiring the owner or occupant to remove the ice upon the sidewalks. From this decision the plaintiff now appeals, contending that the City being vested by law with the control of the streets and sidewalks, it is their duty to keep them in such condition that the public may safely traverse them at all hours, and they are liable for all injuries that may happen in consequence of their negligence in discharge of such duty; that it is the duty of the defendants to enforce their own ordinances.

On behalf of the City it was contended that the authorities are not chargeable for any injury resulting from an obstruction of a public street not caused by their own act or the acts of their authorized agents, especially when notice of the obstruction is not brought home to the City authorities; that the defendants did not cause the obstruction here complained of, and no notice of the existence of the ice was given to defendants. A municipal corporation, having by its local Legislature passed all necessary ordinances to prevent improper encroachments on the highway, is not responsible for the infallible execution of those ordinances, or for encroachments by persons in violation of those ordinances. It is in evidence that the defendants had passed a suitable ordinance to prevent obstructions on the highway, and that third persons, strangers to the defendants, wrongfully allowed the accumulation of the ice referred to. The City was under obligations to pass the law, and in a reasonable sense to enforce it; but the City is no more liable than the State for violations of its administrative laws. The plaintiff has, therefore, mistaken her remedy. She should have sued the wrong-doer, if any, who caused or continued the ice obstruction of which she complains. The Court, after argument, confirmed the judgment in favor of the City.

A. B. Clarke and T. Darlington, for appellant; Richard O'Gorman and Algernon S. Sullivan, for respondent.

New-Jersey Politics.

The New-Jersey politicians continue to bring forward their favorites for Governor and the other offices to be filled next Fall, and both sides are canvassing for their best and strongest men. The gentlemen mentioned are numerous, embracing nearly every prominent citizen in the State, each of whom has some special element of strength, but unfortunately has also some salient points of opposition. Owing to the closeness of the vote and the influence given to the affairs of the State by the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania, many of whose leading business men are residents of the State, the matter assumes more importance than most local contests. The Republican Convention, it is understood, will be held in August.

A new name has recently been brought forward on the Republican side—Mr. THOMAS H. DUDLEY, of Camden, present United States Consul at Liverpool. Mr. DUDLEY will return home this Summer, and his friends desire to give him a fitting local recognition of his services. Concerning locality, it is claimed that if the Fourth Congressional District, as such, puts in no claim, or, making one, it is not allowed, South Jersey should have the candidate, if they present an unexceptionable name upon which they are themselves agreed. Since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1844, of the Whig and Republican candidates for Governor in the districts as now constituted, the First has had the candidate but once, in 1844; the Second three times, in 1853, 1856 and 1869; the Third twice, in 1850 and 1868; and the Fifth three times, in 1847, 1862 and 1865. The Fourth District has never yet had a candidate. Mr. DUDLEY, by his absence from the country, has not been implicated in any of the local, political and corporate combinations and complications which necessarily embarrass some of the other gentlemen, and would come before the people as a fresh man peculiarly acceptable. Mr. JAMES WILSON, of Trenton; WM. I. JAMES, of Ocean, and J. L. N. STRATTON, of Burlington, have also been named. On the Democratic side Gen. GERSHAM MOTT, of Bordentown; JAMES BISHOP, of Middlesex, and W. W. SHIPPEN, of Hoboken, have been brought forward. Mr. SHIPPEN is well known in this city as the manager of the Stevens property, but has not been prominently identified with politics.

Dutch Heinrich in a New Role.

Saturday last, EDWARD NEUMANS, of No. 143 East Fifty-ninth-street, who is better known as "Dutch Heinrich," went to the gambling-saloon at No. 15 West Houston-street, where he purchased chips to the amount of $145. He then toyed with the tiger until he had won $25, which was paid to him in chips. He then tendered these chips to the dealer and demanded the money for them, but was told by that official that TIMOTHY KANE, the proprietor, had gone home and taken all the money of the establishment with him. Heinrich was enraged, and going off, nursed his wrath to such purpose that he determined upon an active warfare on the sinful game of faro. Hastening, for once in his life, to the aid of the authorities, he appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and made an affidavit upon which a warrant was issued against KANE and he was duly arraigned, yesterday, on a charge of violating the gambling act, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

A Child Murdered by its Mother.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of a male infant found in the bed of LIZZIE CARROLL, at No. 535 West Forty-sixth-street, on the 29th ult. There was evidence that she had confessed that she had given birth to two infants, one of which was found in the out-house, and the other in her room, but she denied having put either of them to death. The jury, however, found a verdict that the child came to his death by "strangulation at the hands of his mother, LIZZIE CARROLL," and she was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. She has been in Bellevue Hospital ever since the birth of the children, and the inquest was adjourned until yesterday to await her recovery.

Anniversary of the Home for Incurables.

The fifth anniversary of the Home for Incurables was held yesterday afternoon, at Association Hall. Managers were elected for the ensuing year. There are forty-four inmates at the Home, of whom twenty-three were admitted during the year; five found homes elsewhere, and there were nine deaths.

Mr. VERMILYE, the Treasurer, reported that $19,012 45 had been collected during the year, and that the expenses amounted to $19,337 88, leaving a balance in hand of $1,449 91. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. Dr. N. H. SCHENCK, Rev. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, June 12, the following real estate was offered at auction by V. K. STEVENSON & CO., JOHN H. WILSON, auctioneer, and disposed of as noted. Three-story double-house, with four lots each, 25 by 105.6, on the north side of Sixtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, sold in one parcel to F. W. COSSITT, for $38,000; four lots in rear of above, fronting on Sixty-first street, each 25 by 95, withdrawn; one full-size lot on the south side of Sixty-fifth street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, nominally sold for $12,000; five lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, each 20 by 100.5, withdrawn, no bids being received; one plot of ground containing sixteen City lots, on the north side of Naegle-avenue, near Ellwood-street, size 100 by 300, sold to HENRY NEIDIG at the rate of $320 per lot, or entire for $5,120, and one plot of ground, in size 50 by 150, on the east side of the Kingsbridge road, north of Naegle-avenue, sold to JAMES J. MCCAULEY for $3,600. Both the last named lots were sold as a portion of the Dyckman estate at the first sale thereof, held October 14, 1868. The sale of the block of land, containing twenty-seven City lots, bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, advertised to be sold yesterday by Messrs. STEVENSON & CO., under a Supreme Court order in partition, was postponed until Autumn, the referee announcing that there had been an irregularity in posting the notices of the auction. No other business was transacted. The attendance at the Exchange during the day was fair.

The sale of suburban lots at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., did not take place, as anticipated, for, owing to the unpropitious weather, an adjournment was necessitated. The auction will be held to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at the same hour, and all arrangements made for yesterday's sale will hold good for this day. See advertisement.

On Saturday, JOHNSON & MILLER conducted a semi public sale of a small number of villa plots located at Grand View Park, Staten Island, the property of Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, Jr. Of fourteen plots offered, six were disposed of at satisfactory prices, the purchasers being JAMES K. GOULD, G. W. HODGES, JAMES KEELEY, and Mr. BARBOUR. The plots are in size from ¼ to ½ acre each, and, at the figures realized, the land sold at an average rate of $1,500 per acre. The details are appended.

For to-day the only auction advertised is one to be conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the line of the Erie Railway, near Rutherfurd Park, N. J., at which 267 lots will be offered; sale at 1 P. M., on the ground; property a desirable one. At the Exchange it is not probable that any sales will be made, none being publicly noticed.

Exchange Sales, Monday, June 12.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson & Co.—John H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

3-story double house and 4 lots n. s. 60th-st., 100 ft. e. 10th-av., lots each 25x105.6, sold in one parcel	$38,000
1 plot (16 lots) n. s. Naegle-av., 100 ft. w. Ellwood-st., size 100x300	5,120
1 plot e. s. Kingsbridge road or Broadway, about 500 ft. n. Naegle-av., size 50x50	3,600

Suburban Sales, Saturday, June 10.

GRAND VIEW PARK, STATEN ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 plot, corner Cottage-place and Delaware-av., 100x145x116.6x128	$600
1 plot Delaware-av., adjoining above, 100x115x101, x128	350
1 plot Delaware-av., adjoining above, 100x101.6x101 x115	310
1 plot Delaware-av., adjoining above, corner Grand View-av., 153.6x81.9x146.6x101.6	500
1 plot Woodlawn-av., corner Cottage-place, 142.6x127x116.6x153.6	340
1 plot Woodlawn-av., adjoining above, 100x112x101 x127	345

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND ON 5TH-AV. can be obtained on application to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES in all parts of the City FOR SALE. For description and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

A.—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Medium-sized, three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling for sale low. Also, a list of west side and 5th-av. houses.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE below 42d-st., and above Houston-st.; several very valuable plots of ground with ordinary improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

(ELM-ST. AND ROUND HILL.)

A first-class COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT to be sold out to close estate. A rare chance to buy at low cost one of the finest estates in the vicinity of this noted Summer resort.

HOUSE—French-roof villa, sixteen rooms, laundry and bath-rooms; cost to build $26,000, and every way modern, elegant and complete.

GROUNDS—Eight acres, orchard, hill-side, garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, and running water to house and stables.

BUILDINGS—Stables, barn, carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., &c., all spacious and convenient.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Photographs, or any information, or property shown, by F. W. CLARK, Executor.
Post-office Box No. 194 Northampton, Mass.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk, at Whitesboro, Oneida County, N. Y., on the line of the Central Railroad, within four miles of the City of Utica, and but seven hours from New-York; house large and well built; grounds comprise four acres, tastefully laid out; fountain on the lawn; fine old shade-trees; excellent garden, with choice fruits, suitable out-buildings, &c.; healthful location; society and sociality all that can be desired; churches and schools conveniently accessible; Utica horse-cars pass the place every half hour; terms easy. For full information, photographic views, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners who desire to place their real estate in the market are respectfully informed that in future we propose to give our special attention to the above-named section, and we invite the co-operation of sellers and purchasers. The disposal of large plots of unimproved property a specialty.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house Gothic, fourteen rooms and open attic, large closets in every room, every modern improvement to be found in most complete house; large cold grapery; stable and all out-buildings, of the most approved order; grounds 143 by 375, laid out by landscape gardener in most tasteful manner, and well stocked with shade and fruit trees. Photographs and all particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, ONE hour from City by boat or cars, three handsome residences, furnished, for sale or rent at nominal price. All have splendid water fronts on Long Island Sound and Manhasset Bay. Fine fruits, shade, bathing, boating and fishing. No fever, no mosquitoes. Particulars and photographs with O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Melno Park, N. J., for sale at a bargain, one hour from City, fine large house, all modern improvements, most beautifully located, ten acres, abundance of fruit, out-buildings complete, suitable for a gentleman of taste: improving rapidly in value; price $16,000. O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FARM.—BEST farm in New-Haven County, known as the Connecticut Premium Farm; 100 acres; buildings and land in perfect condition; close by railroads north and south, east and west. Address W. T. BACON, *Transcript* Office, Birmingham, Conn.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A new house, with nine rooms, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, range, and all modern improvements; half an acre of ground, trees, shrubs, &c. Price $11,000. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and eight acres of land, two miles from Port Richmond; plenty of fruit on premises; fine view; situation first-class. Apply to J. W. HUGHES, No. 54 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone twenty-five-foot house, near 5th-av., 30th to 59th sts.; private family. Address JAMES MUNROE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office. Must send full particulars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

POSTPONED TO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14,

THIRD GREAT SALE ON THE

HEIGHTS OF RUTHERFURD PARK.

10 MILES FROM NEW-YORK. 40 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Near three Stations on two broad gauge, double-track Railroads, connecting with four Ferries. Plank walks through every Street. Superb Mountain and River scenery. Special Train (Grafulla's Band) Erie Railroad.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 11:15 A. M.

Get splendid Pictorial Maps and Free Passes from Auctioneers.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TICKETS OF MONDAY GOOD FOR WEDNESDAY.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Most Important Sale Ever Held on the Central Road.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871,

AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES, POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE WELL-KNOWN

OAKLAND PROPERTY,

Between

Crawford and Westfield.

Fifty-three minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
This property is choice in every particular, being WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF TWO STATIONS, on a high elevation, immediately adjoining the railroad.
STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED.
20,000 FEET OF PLANK-WALKS LAID, 4 feet wide.
Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
A liberal collation will be provided.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the Auctioneers,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st., or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William sts.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, at Marion, XIIIth Ward, Jersey City, N. J.,
One elegant three-story and basement French-roof house, eighteen rooms, nine closets, pressure water, gas, baths, water closets, &c.; fine three-story French roof dwelling;
nice two-story cottage.
Also—Forty desirable building lots:
All in the immediate vicity of St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers; only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses-st.;) thirty-one trains daily; also, three lines horse-cars, running every ten minutes; Newark-av. and Academy-st. are being paved with Belgian pavement from this property to the Jersey City Ferry; for beauty of location, surroundings, perfect healthfulness and easy accessibility, surpasses any point in the vicinity of New-York; from any part of the City below Canal-st. it can be reached in less time than even 14th-st., and conveyances much more comfortable; terms easy. For particulars, free tickets and maps of property apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, Hudson City; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.
In case of storm sale will be held in St. James Hotel.
Take 12 M. or 2 P. M. train, foot Cortlandt-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION, NOS. 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, AND 141 BROADWAY, AND NOS. 136 4TH AND 139 SOUTH 3D STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., ON THURSDAY, June 15, 1871, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under direction of H. B. Hubbard, Esq., referee.
The property offered consists of the choicest business locations in Williamsburg, and is available immediately. On one side it adjoins the handsome building of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and on the other side that of the Kings County Savings Bank. Few opportunities for so safe and excellent an investment have been offered to the public in many years. This property, from its situation and natural advantages, must largely increase in value, and in time become, if it is not now, the business centre of Williamsburg. For maps and terms apply to H. C. MURPHY, Jr., No. 40 Court-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY SOUTH-WEST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 46TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—The valuable plot of ground, 50 by 100 feet, south-west corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st., with the handsome church edifice, known as the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. Sanderson's;) size of church, 50.3 by 80 feet; on the rear of lot is a two-story, attic and basement stone house, 20 by 43 feet, occupied as a parsonage. Terms at sale.
For maps and permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New York City.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.
The above sale is adjourned to June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at same place.
BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.
The above sale is further adjourned to June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at same place.
BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a first-class brick house, in perfect order; situated on high ground, near the landing, with ample grounds and vegetable garden; lease expires Nov. 1, 1872; possession immediately; all or any part of the furniture (which is entirely new) may be bought. Inquire at De Forest's Express, New-Brighton, Ferry Dock; or, SPRAGUE, COLBURN & CO., No. 55 White-st., New-York.

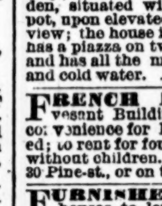
RUTHERFORD PARK—RENT OR sale; rent, $850; twenty minutes' from Jersey City; a handsome house, grounds, fruit-trees and garden, situated within three minutes' walk from depot, upon elevated ground, commanding an extensive view; the house is finished with a Mansard roof and has a piazza on two sides; it contains twelve rooms, and has all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water. Address Post-office Box No. 1,262.

FRENCH FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, STUYvesant Building, No. 238 East 13th-st., with every convenience for house-keeping; handsomely furnished; to rent for four months very low to a small family without children. Apply to JACOB SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st., or on the premises.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let at Yonkers, Rye, Newburg, Montclair, Claremont, Bloomfield, Elizabeth, Bridgeport and Staten Island. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

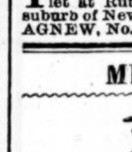
THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $40, FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION.

FLATBUSH!

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF 150 CHOICE LOTS ON THE MARTENSE FARM.

SALE POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE. NO LIMITS OR RESERVATIONS.
The owner of 150 LOTS on the MARTENSE FARM has directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell without reserve, at 2 o'clock, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871.
On the premises, FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, between MARTENSE-LANE and PROSPECT PARK, all his remaining interest in the aforesaid farm.
This farm is well known to all who purchased at the great auction sale on Oct. 13, 1868. At that time 400 LOTS were sold to delighted buyers. The property to be closed out at the coming sale is only half a mile from
PROSPECT PARK, FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, MINNA, CLEMENTINA, TEHAMA, CHESTER and PARK STS., MARTENSE-LANE and EVERGREEN-PLACE.
All of the streets laid down on the map of Martense farm have been adopted and confirmed by the Commissioners on their new Kings County Map, and consequently will remain forever unchanged.
Special cars will leave Fulton Ferry between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.
INVESTORS WILL FIND THIS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO PURCHASE DESIRABLE LOTS AT LOW PRICES.
A splendid COLLATION will be served up before the sale.
FREE TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED.
For further particulars and maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, at their offices, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Absolute sale, without reserve,

267 Choice Villa Plots,

Splendidly situated on the heights at

Rutherfurd Park,

on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.

Situated on an elevated plateau, commanding magnificent views and surrounded by first-class improvements, the above is, without exception, the CHOICEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED IN THIS POPULAR LOCALITY.
The streets are opened. Plank walks extend from the depot to the property. The title is indisputable.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
TERMS.—Fifteen per cent. and auctioneer fees of $10 per plot on day of sale, fifteen per cent. in ninety days and balance on mortgage for five years.
Train will leave via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 12 M. precisely.
Lunch on the arrival of the train.
Remember the day, TUESDAY, June 13.
Free tickets, maps, &c., may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.
At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, thirty acres of choice villa land, to be sold in one plot, situated on Mamaroneck-av., only half mile from railroad depot. The grounds are finely cultivated, overlooking Long Island Sound and the villages of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck, including
A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOUSE
of twelve rooms, barn, stables, carriage and ice house; also, an ELEGANT MODERN COTTAGE of ten rooms, splendid finish, and modern conveniences. Rare chance for speculation.
By authority of Supreme Court, under the direction of Robert F. Brundige, Sheriff, by order of John Sedgwick, Esq., plaintiff's assignee in bankruptcy.
Maps, circulars, &c., at office of
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
JAMES A. FLEURY will sell on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June next, to the highest bidder, forty-four lots, beautifully situated, at the junction of Fulton and Van Wyk avs., in Jamaica, Long Island, on easy terms of monthly payments. The above property is eligibly located on high ground, and a horse-railroad running by it on Fulton-st. every fifteen minutes to the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries, and is also within ten minutes' walk of the depots of the Long Island and South-side Railroads, and in the vicinity of the Jamaica Homestead Association, Talfourd Lawn and the Bandman property. These lots offer great inducements to purchasers, either for immediate improvement or for investment. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Take cars foot of Roosevelt-st. and Grand-st. Ferries at 9 o'clock, S. S. R. R. and Van Wyk-av., Jamaica.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS. AND 155TH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee:
The valuable plot of land, with dwelling-house thereon, situate on the easterly side of St. Nicholas-av., westerly side of 9th-av. and public drive, and the southerly side of 155th-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the gore lot on the north side of 42d-st., 73.0 feet west of 3d-av., having a frontage of 51.6 feet, and within a block of the new railroad depot.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15, at 12 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
300 BUILDING LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK, belonging to Kings County, by order of the Board of Supervisors.
Maps and terms at sales-room.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 13, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River,
3,500 boxes fresh Palermo Mountain Oranges,
1,500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons,
Cargo bark *A. De Neuter.*
Immediately after on Pier No. 11 East River,
3,194 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
2,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons,
Cargo bark *Abraham Lincoln*, from Messina.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBTS.—BY order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy.—On TUESDAY, June 27, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 315 Broadway, to close a bankrupt estate. Schedules of the debts can be obtained of the assignee. The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above claims. They appear on the books of the estate, and the purchaser may get from the said books within three days all the evidence which the assignee has.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 315 Broadway.

EDW. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, looking-glasses, chromos, engravings, &c., &c., the entire stock of a dealer, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 13 and 14, at No. 60 Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock. JOHN Y. WAKE, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.
The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N.Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant young girls, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as seamstress; no objection to assist in light chamber-work; both understand how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to the country; good City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; four years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 311 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts, in fancy-store. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing; a first-rate baker; would take charge of a house during the Summer, or go in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 144 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, VERY respectable, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber-work and waiting; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls—one as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; the other as cham-bermaid or waitress; over six years' reference. Call or address for two days No. 868 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a competent, economical, and reliable servant; best references given; City or country. No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do kitchen and general house-work; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call at No. 340 East 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORed laundress, gentlemen's, ladies' or families' washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style. Call or address Mrs. KINGSLAND, No. 107 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS', CHAMBER-maid and laundress' situation, or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman; good laundress, French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; very best City references; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-rate cook in a private family; willing to do the plain washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable, a cook's situation; good cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, good baker, &c.; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman, as excellent cook and to assist with washing; a first-rate baker; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 158 West 18th-st., rear house, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, fifteen years of age, to do light chamber-work or waiting; City or country; good reference. Call or address No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; excellent references. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or as waitress alone; City or country. Apply at present employer's, No. 129 East 36th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers in CITY or COUNTRY can be promptly supplied with capable and reliable Protestant or Catholic servants by leaving their orders at ODELL'S OFFICE, NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman to take care of an invalid lady and do plain sewing; can have the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 8th-av., corner 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to attend on growing children. Address M. C., No. 203 East 37th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as laundress; best City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call for one week at 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl, to go out sewing by the day in French families; is a good operator; excellent references. Call or address at No. 116 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBER-MAID, A situation; has the best of references; no objections to do some fine sewing. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has the best of references; is equal to a man cook. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

EMPLOYERS | SERVANTS.
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country. | Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a good cook in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, 44 East 49th-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the West-side Intelligence Office, No. 211 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Summer hotels and boarding-houses supplied at short notice.

TO THE FAMILIES.—HAS ALWAYS ON demand, of the different nations, very select help, at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

YOU CAN FIND GOOD COLORED coachmen, chamber-maids, waitresses and cooks at GREENE'S Employment Agency, No. 50 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands English and American cooking, a situation in a private family; is first-class at bread and pastry; would do the coarse washing; has good reference, and prefers the country. Address No. 52 Frankfort-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman; experienced nurse; can take entire care of a young infant, and bring it up on the bottle; City or country; a good sewer; twenty years' City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; has unexceptionable City references; is capable of taking the place of a man waiter; is a good carver; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for a good, kind nurse; long experience in nursing; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth. For particulars apply at No. 27 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced American nurse, with excellent references. Call at No. 309 Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious and reliable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man about a farm or gentleman's place; is a good driver; can milk; understands plain gardening; best references. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, experienced coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and has unexceptionable references from last employer which will bear strict investigation. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 21 East 33d-st., stable.

WANTED—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT man of thirty years' experience, a situation as professed coachman and groom; has the highest City references for capability, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen for one week at No. 335 4th-av.; country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHly competent single Protestant man as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address B. R., No. 83 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in City or country; is a temperate and sober man; refers to present employer. Address D. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable and reliable young man, who can give good City and country references; a good groom and careful driver. Address T. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, aged 25, a situation as coachman or plain gardener; is temperate and obliging; has had experience in gardening in this country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENglishman, aged twenty-two, on a farm; can milk, drive oxen, plow, and thoroughly understands farm-work generally. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; country preferred; seven years best City reference from last employer. Address for two days V., No. 44½ West 32d-st., Uptown Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call or address B. W., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GROOM'S situation by a sober, industrious man, a Scotchman, of large experience, and sixteen years' first-class reference. Apply at No. 103 West 30th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; the best of references; prefers to go in the country with a family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man to do general farm-work; can milk and do everything about the farm. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man as gardener and to take care of a gentleman's place. Address M. H., Box 193 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, Protestant, a situation as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands the business; wife would do light work or would occupy house or rooms in barn, with or without employment; no incumbrance. Apply by letter to J. B. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, (speaks good English,) a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has a thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address L. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious; willing to go to any part of the country; has best of City reference. Address for two days C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has several years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; is a careful driver, and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address F. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent first-class man with best City reference; single man. Call or address J. S., No. 35 Lexington-av.

I HAVE BEEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT since last January. I am anxious to procure a situation, so that I can support my little family, who are now suffering for the common necessaries of life. I have worked as a compositor several years, but can do most any kind of work. Will some one give me employment to keep us from starving? I will be very thankful for anything to do. Address W. A. S., No. 56 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-man, a situation; can give the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; understands the business. Apply by letter to W. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHman and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SHMIDT, No. 194 East 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A PLACE in a hotel or restaurant, the man as meat cook or carver, the woman to do the pastry; they both have had long experience in the business. Address H. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; can milk if required. Address A. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., wanted, a large number of professed and other cooks, experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed; also, French and English servants wanted.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN BOY, about sixteen years of age, as assistant entry clerk; must be a good writer, quick and accurate at figures. Address, with references, S., Box No. 5,981 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A large country house, about twenty miles from New-York, a thoroughly competent housekeeper; an English Protestant preferred. Address Box No. 663 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY INTELLIGENT AND refined, possessing some literary ability, to revise a manuscript; satisfactory terms. Address, with particulars, BROTHER, Box 124 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., EXCELlent situations ready for servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, intelligent lad; must be a good penman; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, with reference, Box No. 951 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871. }
Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.
Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.
Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.
No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.
All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.
The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO., MARION, Ala., May 18, 1871. }
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROposals for the building of eighty miles of the above road will be received up to the 15th of June, 1871, at the office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York—65 miles in the State of Alabama, 150 miles in the State of Mississippi, and 15 miles in the State of Tennessee—proposals to include graduation, masonry, bridging, cross-ties, and track-laying; also, rails and fastenings, to be furnished at the option of the contractor, either by himself or by the Company. Proposals for sections of twenty miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance. Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis, Tenn., and at this office, Marion, Ala. The Company reserve the right to accept such bids as in the opinion of the President and the Chief Engineer will secure the earliest completion of the work.
By order of the President.
J. F. FRESENIUS, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARGARET WIMMER, plaintiff, against HARRIET AMY MILLER and CHARLES MILLER, her husband, Dawes McNamara and Rosanna McNamara, his wife, defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 6, 1871.
JOHN C. SCHENCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—The KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against The STAR METAL COMPANY, JOHN L. BROWNELL, Jonathan Brownell, John S. Christie, Samuel W. Barnard and Joseph F. Muchmore, defendants.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 21, 1871.
H. W. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Eighth District, New-York, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
CHAS. R. COSTER, Collector Eighth District.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July —, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33. currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....Saturday, June 17.
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN.....Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT, LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 29.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, June 13. 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, June 15, 2 P.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 17, 2 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 24, 10A.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Continental Europe, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India.....Sat., June 17 | Ismalia.....Wed., June 14
Columbia.....Sat., June 24 | Caledonia.....Wed., June 21
Anglia.....Sat., July 1 | Sidonian.....Wed., June 28
Australia.....Sat., July 8 | Assyria.....Wed., July 5
Iowa.....Sat., July 15 | Declian.....Wed., July 12
Europa.....Sat., July 22 | Britannia.....Wed., July 19
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 17
Russia, Wednesday, June 21 | Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Calabria, Saturday, June 24
China, Wednesday, July 5 | Parthia, Saturday, July 1
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM FOR LONDON.
X LINE.
The iron American steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. KNOWLES,
to sail TUESDAY, 13th inst., from Pier No. 19 East River.
HELVETIA,
Capt. GRIGS,
to sail SATURDAY, 17th inst., 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
For freight, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Malta.....June 13 | Aleppo.....July 8
Tripoli.....June 27 | Tripoli.....Aug. 1
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS, (via Nassau,).....June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Tinnerman.....Saturday, June 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Friday, July 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 23 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 11 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.
The issue of Bonds is limited to **$20,000** per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.
For particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU St
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS
of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

GERMAN BANK[1] OF LONDON.—(LIMITED.)
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 80,000 shares, representing a capital of £800,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO 8 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 333 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871; polls open 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH **950** MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF **$30,000** PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - - **$1,000,000.**
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

F. E. SKELDING, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. } WM. A. HALSTED, Formerly of Lawrence Bros. & Co.
SKELDING & HALSTED,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:
EFFING. TOWNSEND, ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON, WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH SMITH, CHARLES R. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD, WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.
The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for subscription to the capital stock of the American Trust Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine sts., in the said City, on the 16th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. MENZIES,
Committee.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14.
J. W. FOSHAY, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 24 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY, $50,000, IN sums of $10,000 and $20,000, executors' funds.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.
The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—A final dividend of $1 per share, arising from assets of the Company, not included in the consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on the 19th of June, at the banking-office of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, No. 40 Exchange-place, to the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Company on the 6th day of June, 1863, (the date of consolidation of the two Companies,) or their legal representatives.
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Trustee.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on and after the 20th of June until July 3, 1871.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.
INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.
Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $5 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**
ASSETS.....$8,818,867 65

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KEYES, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellepoort and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellepoort and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.
500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 223 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A farmer, a very handsome bay horse, 15½ hands high, six years old, with long mane and tail; he can trot in 2:50; he is also quiet for a lady to ride or drive. Also a very fine truck horse or farm horse, six years old, warranted sound, kind and true; 16½ hands high, with plenty of strength. No. 182 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

PONY STALLION FOR SALE—15 hands high, was selected in Cuba for its beauty and good and fine qualities; has been used by a lady to saddle for past three years; is one of the handsomest horses in this country. Apply at No. 360 3d-av.

WILL BE SOLD TODAY AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S sale, No. 112 East 13th-st., a very handsome and stylish pair of black road horses; warranted in every way by the owner; are lively steppers.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BLACK horse, seven years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind in all harness; also a buggy and harness; sold separately or together. Apply at No. 275 Spring-st., until sold.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—ONE of the finest

CARLTON AND LANAHAN

Argument of the Case Before Justice Barnard.

Lanahan Insists Upon the Production of the Books—Speeches of Counsel on Both Sides—Charges and Counter-Charges Repeated.

The argument on the application of Dr. LANAHAN for an alternative mandamus to compel Dr. CARLTON to submit for the former's examination the bank-book, checks, cash-book, and vouchers of the Methodist Book Concern, which had been postponed from time to time, came up yesterday before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court Chambers. There were present in Court several clergymen of the Methodist Church, including Dr. CARLTON, the respondent, and also a number of lay members of the same denomination. A. J. VANDERPOEL and J. STERLING SMITH, of the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL appeared on behalf of Dr. LANAHAN, and E. L. FANCHER and IRA SHAFFER on behalf of Dr. CARLTON. After reading the affidavits on both sides, all of which have already appeared in the columns of the TIMES, Mr. VANDERPOEL proceeded to argue on behalf of the motion. He was, he said, at a loss to understand why, if these books were all correct, such strenuous opposition should be made to the application for their examination. Where there exists nothing to conceal, it was not usual to exhibit such strong efforts to exclude the light.

DR. LANAHAN'S OBJECT.

The suggestion on behalf of Dr. CARLTON, that the object of Dr. LANAHAN in seeking to obtain access to the books for the purpose of sustaining his former allegations, was a tacit admission that grounds for such allegations would be found to exist in the books.

Now, by the Book of Discipline, the Assistant Agent was in express terms made responsible for the proper management of the Book Concern and its property, as was the Agent, no distinction in this respect having been drawn between them. If, then, by any of the directors or corporators Dr. LANAHAN is asked to furnish a report of the property of the Book Concern, could he answer that he had taken the statement of the Agent as the grounds of his report? Certainly not. The Book of Dicipline makes either or both responsible. Even in a proceeding in equity, before his Honor the Judge, it would be no answer on Dr. LANAHAN'S part to say that he had taken the Agent's word for the correctness of the items; he would still be held liable as a trustee.

HOW HE WAS SUSPENDED.

Pending these adjournments Dr. CARLTON managed to get the Book Committee together, and procured the passage of a resolution suspending Dr. LANAHAN as Assistant Agent, pending the approaching session of the General Conference.

Mr. FANCHER—All those adjournments were at your instance. All we did was to ask a change of day on your request for an adjournment.

Mr. VANDERPOEL—Certainly; my recollection is that there were adjournments at your instance, and that some one representing your office came to our office for the purpose.

Mr. FANCHER—There is some mistake about that. The adjournments were owing to your engagements, once before the Surrogate, and at other times elsewhere.

Mr. VANDERPOEL—All I can say is that reflection satisfies me that Mr. FANCHER is mistaken and I am not.

Judge BARNARD—For my part, I am sorry the adjournment ever took place, for then the motion would have to be heard before some other Judge.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, continuing his argument, referred to the case of The People *vs.* TROUPE, in the 12th of Wendell, in which he maintained the doctrine was clearly laid down that any Board of Directors cannot exclude a director from the inspection of the books of the Company, even by the vote of a majority, and the case of Dr. LANAHAN came fully within the ruling in that case. Some people had thought it strange when the Erie Railway Company had refused to show their books, but here was the Methodist Book Concern insisting on a similar refusal.

THE ERIE CORPORATION.

Judge BARNARD—The Erie Company never refused to produce their books.

Mr. VANDERPOEL—I believe your Honor is correct, that after a proper application had been made for the books, they were produced.

Mr. VANDERPOEL continuing, said: It is claimed on the part of Dr. CARLTON that the act of the Legislature had been accepted by him and his associates only so far as it related to the real estate of the Concern. Now, would they pretend that these loans and investments, of which they make mention in their affidavits, were not also made under the operation of the statute of incorporation; that they adopted such portion of the act as suited their convenience, and failed to adopt those portions which might favor the present motion of Dr. LANAHAN? Why, such a mode of argument was trifling with the intelligence of the Court. They must be indeed hard pushed when they resort to such a pretense as this. It is utterly impossible to understand how one portion of the act could be accepted and the balance repudiated.

Mr. FANCHER—Nobody has ever met since the passage of the act capable of formally accepting it.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, resuming, said this act was as broad and comprehensive as the act relating to the formation of the bank in the case he had quoted, and was equally of force in relation to the rights and duties of the corporators created by its provisions.

DR. LANAHAN STANDS BY THE DISCIPLINE.

As to Dr. LANAHAN, he had no desire to run counter to the provisions of the Book of Discipline of his Church, but rather to uphold those provisions under which he is responsible to the Church at large. Every thing in the Book of Discipline showed that it contemplates a mere nominal distinction between the Agent and Assistant Agent. On the part of Dr. CARLTON it was claimed that by long usage and custom of the Church, a distinction as to authority and responsibility did exist between these functionaries, but this assertion he (Mr. VANDERPOEL) ventured to say was utterly without authority in the usages of the Church, as it was unsupported in the Book of Discipline. The resolution of the Book Committee directing Dr. CARLTON to exercise his authority so far as was necessary for the safety and success of the business of the Concern, cannot be reasonably construed as giving him authority to control or limit the authority of Dr. LANAHAN any more than it can relieve the latter from his responsibilities as trustee.

For any disagreeable matters which may have been brought out relating to the management of the Book Concern, Dr. LANAHAN or his counsel were clearly not responsible. In the first affidavit on which the motion was made there was but a simple allegation of Dr. CARLTON'S refusal to permit an examination of the books, but the occasion was immediately seized upon to malign and disgrace Dr. LANAHAN, and for whatever he has been subsequently compelled to embody in his affidavits in vindication of his sincerity and purity of motive, Dr. CARLTON must accept the responsibility.

MR. STOUT'S LETTER.

Mr. VANDERPOEL then referred to the letter of Mr. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, written in 1869, and exhibited to the Committee, in which he states that the bank would not pay interest, and claimed that the statements of this letter were in direct conflict with the affidavit of Dr. CARLTON, in which he stated that he did receive interest. And then, he said, why was not Mr. STOUT'S affidavit produced to contradict that of Mr. VANDENBURG?

Mr. FANCHER—Mr. STOUT was not here, but I have a letter from him on the subject.

Mr. VANDERPOEL—He was here when the affidavits appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and I have a right to contend that the omission to produce his affidavit should be taken most strongly against you, when coupled with the vagueness of Mr. KISSAM'S affidavit, which merely swears that he knew of no interest having been paid.

As to the affidavit of Mr. GRANT, the cashier of the Book Concern, in explanation of the discrepancy between the average balances of the Shoe and Leather Bank and the Book Concern, what did it show? It showed that from $40,000 to $50,000 a month was carried along in the form of vouchers, and notes and overdrawn checks counted as cash. Why, probably there never was yet a defalcation of a bank cashier where it did not appear that his accounts were kept in the same identical way. And as to the examinations of the Committee of which they have spoken, what did they amount to? Do they not remind us of examinations of bank directors running on from year to year, until finally the deficiency has been perhaps accidentally disclosed, and it is discovered that in all their routine examinations it had been overlooked. He regretted, he said, that his duty as counsel thus compelled him to criticise the parties to whom he was opposed, but he felt sure the testimony would sustain the fairness of his criticism, as it would the clear right of his client to the order applied for.

MR. SHAFFER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. IRA SHAFFER then addressed the Court in opposition to the motion and on behalf of Dr. CARLTON. After criticising the unusual earnestness and warmth displayed by Mr. VANDERPOEL in his address, much of which doubtless, and a little bitterness, too, he had drawn from the inspiration of his client, he referred briefly to the institution, the affairs of which has given rise to this litigation.

For half a century or more, he said, the Methodist Book Concern had been in existence, and for nearly half that period, Dr. CARLTON had charge of its management. So ably and sagaciously had Dr. CARLTON conducted its affairs, that from 1852 to 1869, he had realized a profit amounting to over $100,000,000. During that period, and through the disastrous years of 1866 and 1867, when similar establishments were crushed in ruin, it bravely withstood the shock, and came through in a state of solvency and prosperity continuing up to the present, not exceeded, if equaled by Harper's, or any similar establishment in this City or the world.

Until in the year 1868, when Dr. LANAHAN came from the City of Baltimore, a little of the rebellious spirit of which he had perhaps brought with him, not a word had been whispered from any quarter that anything was wrong in the management of the Book Concern. Who created LANAHAN? Was it not the General Conference, whose representative, the Book Committee, he now seeks to place himself above? Was he not created "Assistant?" thus by his very title indicated as a subordinate? The fact that such inferiority or subordination in authority of the Assistant Agent to the Agent, does not explicitly appear in the Book of Discipline, does not impair the force of the usage of the Church, which, it is claimed, has made him subordinate. Usage in the Church, as in civil society, finally acquires and retains, unless superseded by subsequent provisions, all the force and effect of positive law.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

During the intervals between the sessions of the General Conference, the Book Committee clearly assumes the authority of the Conference in all matters pertaining to the affairs of the Book Concern, but Dr. LANAHAN now claims to be above the latter. If such should be the interpretation of the statute, then certainly the General Conference would never accept it. Accepting the interpretation that the statute makes Dr. LANAHAN a corporator, he is still none the less an Agent, and subject to the control of the General Conference, which is empowered to remove an Agent for cause and appoint another in his place.

Claiming to be a corporator, Dr. LANAHAN asserts himself above the Book Committee, and yet, when charges were preferred against him before that Committee, he submitted himself to its jurisdiction, and on promise of amendment, the proceedings were discontinued. As late as the 27th of May, in a communication to the Book Committee—and this application was made on the 10th of May previously—Dr. LANAHAN says: "You have resolutions before you looking to the extreme exercise of your power." Yes, and they did exercise this power by a resolution suspending him from his position, and he has no more right to make this application now than would the cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, after he was discharged, have a right to an examination of the books of the bank. If he were to assume the attitude which his counsel assumes, that of placing himself as a corporator, above the authority of the General Conference, he would have the whole Methodist Church in arms against him. He says he wants to discover from the books if any property in the hands of a former Agent has not been turned over to the present Agent, but it is well known that he was sued by Mr. GOODENOUGH for slander, and after that suit was commenced, he sought permission to examine books to sustain his slander. He could he know that fraud existed, and that evidence of that fraud existed in books which he never saw. Even if under the law he has a right to examine the books, yet he had no right to remove them for such purpose, and this privilege has been accorded him ever since his suspension, but it was the duty of Dr. CARLTON to see that the books were not removed or lost, as some of them had been before.

DR. CARLTON'S CLAIM.

Mr. SHAFFER continued his address at great length, contending that Dr. LANAHAN was the subordinate of Dr. CARLTON; that the Book Committee, as the representative of the General Conference, had a right to suspend him; that he had no legal right to examine the books, but, even if he had, a reasonable opportunity had been and was now afforded him; that, according to the affidavit of ELIHU GRANT, the cashier, his (Dr. LANAHAN'S) "accountants were occupied in their examination of the books and papers about ten consecutive weeks. During this time they repeatedly called on deponent for certain books and papers, and their applications were never, in a single instance, refused;" that, unless Dr. LANAHAN can get the books away, he wants nothing; that the real object is to get a decision of the Court that he (Dr. LANAHAN) is a corporator, and therefore joint owner of over a million and a half of dollars; that the statement of Mr. VANDERPOEL as to overdrawn checks was without foundation; that there was evidently a confusion in the affidavits as to interest having been allowed on the general account, instead of Dr. CARLTON'S private account; that the present course was injuring the prosperity of the Book Concern; and that, as matter of law, the allegations of Dr. LANAHAN having been denied on the part of Dr. CARLTON, the former was not entitled to a peremptory mandamus.

Mr. VANDERPOEL replied briefly, contending that Dr. CARLTON was responsible for all the disagreeable matters which have subsequently come out in this case, for instead of answering the original affidavits, they read affidavits before Judge CARDOZO, the effect of which was to charge Dr. LANAHAN with lying; that there was no obligation on Dr. LANAHAN to permit the other side to throw stones at him without answering in return. It was well known, he continued, that the resolution permitting an examination of the books, contemplated only the records and proceeding before the Book Committee, and not the books now sought for. Who made Dr. CARLTON the judge of the time necessary to make the examination? Dr. LANAHAN claimed that the act was in complete harmony with the Book of Discipline. Dr. CARLTON has said that the books could be produced in Court on the trial, but his Honor well knew that such an examination in Court, of accounts running back to 1852, would be utterly impracticable in Court, and could not be allowed. In relation to the printing of the pamphlet alleged to have been circulated by Dr. LANAHAN, all that was done in reference to that was, that he was compelled to reprint some of them in this defense in order to omit some names which he did not deem it prudent to publish.

Mr. FANCHER—Dr. LANAHAN promised to let it alone.

Mr. SHAFFER—He went to a rival establishment.

Mr. VANDERPOEL—I don't know that he went to a rival establishment.

Mr. SHAFFER—He went to HARPERS, and that's a rival establishment.

Judge BARNARD—Are the HARPERS Methodists?

Mr. SHAFFER—They are, (here Dr. CARLTON whispers to Mr. SHAFFER,) and used to publish Methodist books, but this Book Concern has cut them out.

Mr. VANDERPOEL closed his reply by contending that the right to an alternative mandamus had been established; that the evidence of a refusal was clear; that on an order to show cause, as here, the Judge had the power to grant the writ as far as it was necessary.

Mr. SHAFFER—Just one word, your Honor. Mr. VANDERPOEL'S concession that the statute and the Book of Discipline were in harmony, admits all we have been contending for on the part of Dr. CARLTON. It relieves us from all trouble arising from a determination that Dr. LANAHAN is a corporator, for the discipline provides that the Assistant Agent shall be subject to the Agent in all things. I have nothing more to say.

Judge BARNARD—I'm glad of that.

Mr. SHAFFER—No more glad than I, your Honor.

Judge BARNARD—Adjourn the Court.

YACHTING AT CAPE MAY.

The Grand Regatta on the Fourth of July—The New-York Yacht Club to Participate.

It will be perceived by the following correspondence that the New-York Yacht Club has accepted an invitation to participate in the regatta at Cape May, on the Fourth of July:

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1871.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Commodore of New-York Yacht Club:

SIR: The undersigned, visitors and citizens of Cape May, request you to extend to the members of the New-York Club an invitation to take part in a regatta, to be sailed on the Fourth of July next, from a point inside of Cape May Light, around the light-ship on Five Fathom Bank, and return. Two cups, one for schooners and the other for sloops, will be offered as prizes. The regatta will be sailed strictly in accordance with the rules of the New-York Yacht Club.

By giving proper direction to this invitation you will oblige very respectfully,

George G. Meade, George M. Robeson, Jay Cooke & Co., R. F. Stockton, A. J. Drexel, Robert Patterson, John R. Goldsborough, United States Navy, John G. Stephens, Jos. F. Tobias, John C. Bullitt, W. J. Sewell, Charles M. Prevost.

COMMODORE BENNETT'S REPLY.

NO. 425 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871.

To Major-Gen. Meade, Hon. George M. Robeson and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the New-York Yacht Club to participate in a regatta at Cape May, on the Fourth of July next. The matter was presented to the Club at the last regular meeting, and, on motion, it was resolved to accept the invitation. At the same time I was requested to convey to the gentlemen the thanks of the Club for the compliment tendered, and to ask at what time and in what manner it would be most agreeable to the Regatta Committee to receive the entries of the yachts proposing to enter for the race.

Yours very truly, J. G. BENNETT, JR.

The following card of regulations has been issued by the Regatta Committee:

The Cape May regatta will come off on Tuesday, July 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be two prizes, one for schooners, valued at $1,000, and one for sloops, valued at $1,000. These to be sailed for with allowance of time. In addition to the above prizes a sweepstakes for a cup valued at $500, open to vessels of both classes, without allowance of time, belonging to any organized yacht club of the United States, with $75 entrance money added, will be sailed for on the same day and over the same course.

The sailing courses and directions for the start are as follows:

A flag-boat will be anchored abreast the steam-boat landing, on the bay side, about three-quarters of a mile from shore, east of which the sloops will anchor in line about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line 200 yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart. In taking position in the line each yacht may select its own in the order of its arrival at the anchorage, and the Committee would suggest that the yachts arrive at the flag-boat as early as possible, so that there may be no delay in the start. Mainsails, foresails and gaff-topsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta. Yachts will proceed from the anchorage to the light-ship on Five Fathom Bank, rounding it to the southward and westward, and return to a flag-boat anchored about a mile from shore, in front of Cape Island, on the ocean, rounding it from the southward and eastward. Entries will be received until July 3, closing at 12 M., precisely. They must be directed to J. C. BULLITT, Secretary, and delivered at his office, No. 32 South Third-street, Philadelphia, up to Saturday, July 1, and after that to him at Stockton House, Cape May, N. J. To be sailed according to the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club. The measurement of yachts must be given at time of entry. Entrance free.

E. B. Grubb, J. C. Bullitt, C. Macalester, Jr., W. J. Sewell, L. P. Ashmead, Regatta Committee.

CAPE MAY, June 8, 1871.

The preparations for this interesting event are now nearly completed. Two costly prizes, each of the value of $1,000, are being prepared, one for schooner yachts, and one for sloops, and a third is in contemplation. These prizes are to be presented to the winners at a ball to be given at the Stockton House, at Cape May, on the evening of the regatta.

Organization of the American Acclimation Society.

The Legislature at its last session granted a charter authorizing the organization of the "American Acclimation Society," having for its object the introduction and acclimation of foreign birds, animals, vegetables, &c., having in many cases special regard to their value as antidotes to the ravages of insects, diseases in grain, &c. A few days ago a number of gentlemen, who have long taken a deep interest in the subject, and were instrumental in procuring the charter, assembled at the residence of EUGENE SCHIEFFELEIN, Esq., Madison-avenue, and organized by the election of JOHN SCHUYLER, Esq., for President; W. R. WESTERFIELD, Treasurer, and E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary. The following-named gentlemen were appointed members of the Council to attend to the financial affairs of the Society, the importation and introduction of foreign specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdom, viz: Eugene Schieffelein, Joshua Edwards, W. R. Westerfield, John T. Hall, and E. L. Ludlow.

By-laws were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to a call from the President.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees, Fahrenheit.	64	65	65	74	71
Stand of bar. in inch..	29.10	..	29.12	..	29.21

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit. 62

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Superintendant KELSO, has issued orders for a stricter enforcement of the Excise law, as an official acknowledgment of the cause of the Gillespie affray. As a consequence several arrests for selling liquor were made on Sunday last, although there was no more difficulty than usual in obtaining liquor whenever and wherever desired. Among those arrested were JAMES O. KELLY, No. 350 Washington-street, GEO. SCHLEMMER, No. 129 West Broadway, and CHAS. LONISHAFT, No. 129 Hudson-street, who were taken in by Capt. PETTY, Fifth Precinct, who has a habit of construing and obeying his orders literally. These violaters of the law were held in $100 bail each for trial.

Some builders are so much afraid of defacing the exterior of the tenement-houses now in course of erection, that they put the fire-escapes, which the law compels them to erect, on the rear of the building. This is the case in the new house, corner of Cornelia and Morton streets. The fire-escapes there can be of little avail in case of fire, because they lead into a yard, the only egress from which is through one of four houses, separated only by an area of a few feet. If the conflagration break out in one after midnight, the other three being shut, those attempting to escape may be roasted before they can get out of the inclosure.

Coroner YOUNG has been notified to investigate the circumstances attending the death of ANDREW MCCRAIG, aged twenty-seven years. It was first reported by the Police that he had fallen out of a fourth-story window of No. 1,369 Third-avenue, Sunday night. The floor is occupied by JOHN SMITH, as a boarding-house, and MCCRAIG, with HUGH SMITH and JOHN HART, were among his boarders. Subsequently a story became current that the two latter pushed MCCRAIG out of the window, and they were locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house to await the result of the inquest. No one in the house appears to know anything of the affair.

All the drinking fountains in this City, under the charge of the Department of Public Works, have been thoroughly repaired and set in running order, under the superintendence of Mr. HENRY BERGH. The outlay, amounting to about $200, will be defrayed by the Department. Most of the fountains were rendered entirely useless by reason of the pipes being choked up with nails, marbles, pieces of wood and buttons. A little more vigilance on the part of Police officers in watching these useful hydrants would prevent a good deal of this.

The German Society, established in 1794, and incorporated 1804, for the purpose of assisting German emigrants and affording relief to distressed Germans and their descendants, held a meeting last night in Liederkranz Hall, FREDERICK SCHACK, President, in the chair. A motion was carried striking out paragraph No. 7 of the By-laws, which gives apothecaries and doctors connected with the Society the right to a seat in the Board of Directors. The annual meeting will be held in January.

The elementary singing-class of the Young Men's Christian Association, under the direction and instruction of Sig. ANTONIO L. MORA, gave a concert last evening at Association Hall. A very interesting programme was creditably presented. The piece of the evening—"The Anvil Chorus"—was given with marked effect. The singing of Miss CARRIE FROST was justly appreciated. At the close of the concert bouquets were presented to her by the class.

The burglars who broke into the clothing store of MICHAEL O'CONNELL, No. 76 Nassau-street, have not yet been discovered, though the Police are actively engaged in ferreting the matter out. The circumstances attending the robbery seem to indicate that it was done by some one in or around the building; but, even with this clue, the whole subject is greatly involved.

Some parts of the east side of the City may have a reputation for general uncleanliness and miasmatic vapors, but the west side rivals it. Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth, is a filthy locality. Every particle of refuse is "dumped" in the middle of the thoroughfare, and the gutters being choked, rivulets of stagnant, pestiferous fluid are seen on both sides of the way.

A grand billiard-match will be played at the Hippotheatron, Fourteenth-street, on Monday next, between CYRILLE DION, the champion of New-York, and MELVIN FORSTER, of Norwich, for the championship and a diamond cue, valued at $1,000. FORSTER is practicing with MAURICE DALY, at Norwich, and CYRILLE with Capt. MCKAY. JOSEPH DION challenges the winner.

Mr. GEORGE WORSNER, of No. 117 Huntington-street, Brooklyn, was drugged and robbed in an arbor at Central Park, Saturday morning, by two strangers whose acquaintance he made there. He partook of brandy which they offered him, and "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more." When he recovered his senses his friends were gone; so were his watch (which was made to go) and his money.

Yesterday afternoon the sloop yachts *Vivid, Maud, Wm. K. Knapp, Mary Campbell, Carrie Porter, Mary Emma, Quits,* and *Gen. Tweed* started, each with a large party, for Whitestone, to enjoy a "chowder." Very soon after they started they were caught in a storm, but the only injury was a wet jacket. They all enjoyed themselves afterwards.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, a colored truck-driver, when on the track of the Belt Line Railroad, in West-street, last evening, was asked to turn out by JOHN GORMAN, driver of a car behind him, which he refused to do. GORMAN left his car, when he was struck on the head by ANDERSON with a cart-rung, and received a severe wound. ANDERSON was arrested.

A horror tottered into the Leonard-street Police Station, yesterday morning, in the person of ELIZA GAMBLE, who had come from No. 29 Hubert-street, carrying her 1-week-old infant in her arms. Both were plainly dying for want of proper nourishment, and appealed without a word for succor. They were sent to Bellevue Hospital.

About the first thing that strikes the eye of the passenger going off from a Roosevelt-street ferry-boat at Williamsburg is a sign bearing the momentous words: "Most direct route to the Lutheran and Calvary Cemeteries." The streets over there are comparatively clean. The sign should be transferred to the Fourth Ward in this City.

The examination for admission in the Normal College is concluded. There were 408 candidates examined, including representatives from nearly every female department of the Public Schools in the City, and representing all sections of the City, and 327 were admitted. The commencement exercises take place on Tuesday, June 27, at the Academy of Music, 3 P. M.

There are two men in William-street, named DENNIS and TADDY, who invariably get drunk every afternoon on the drainings of the lager-beer kegs which are placed outside the stores to be replenished. They make a grand tour with a tin can two or three times during the day in quest of the stale beverage.

The regular monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-schools, was held last evening at the Tabernacle Church, Second-avenue, near Tenth-street. An address was delivered by Rev. A. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, on "Co-operation—its necessity—how secured." A lively discussion followed.

The Trustees of the Manhattan Dispensary in East Thirteenth-street reopened their building on Saturday last, which for the past month has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs. This institution extends its benefits to all persons, irrespective of age, sex, color, nationality or religious creed.

In the case of GILBERT G. YOUNG against the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, for the recovery of insurance on beer, the facts of which have already been published in the TIMES, a verdict was yesterdy rendered in favor of plaintiff for $4,298 87, the full amount claimed.

The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, denies the published statement, that bonds missed from that Bureau while S. M. CLARK was Chief, had been presented for payment. This contradiction is further confirmed at the Treasurer of of Georgia's office.

JAMES LARKIN, bar-tender at No. 333 East Thirty-fourth-street, was assaulted in the bar-room, last night, by DANIEL CARROLL, who struck him on the head with a gallon measure, causing a severe wound. CARROLL was locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house to answer.

The *City of Antwerp*, with 845 passengers, which arrived at Quarantine on Saturday night, landed her passengers last evening. She was detained in consequence of there being one case of small-pox on board—a child twelve months old.

Notwithstanding the fact that his name appears in the official list of passengers, Superintendent KELSO did not sail for Liverpool, on Saturday, in the *City of Washington*. He was in his office yesterday, attending to his duties as as usual.

MINNIE MCCARTY, aged seventeen months, of No. 20 Dover-street, who was run over on Sunday evening by car No. 117, Belt line, died soon after being taken to the Park Hospital. ANDREW GALLAGHER, the driver of the car, is detained to await investigation.

The New-York Turnverein of the west side held its second anniversary meeting last evening at the Turn Hall, No. 242 Spring-street, which was enlivened by an exhibition of Turner gymnastics. It attracted a large attendance.

In the matter of the contested will of MATTHEW MCBRIDE, before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, the final arguments were presented by B. C. THAYER, Esq., for the proponent, and by Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, for the contestant.

Work has been suspended on the iron mines which disfigure with ugly yellow gaps the hills in the interior of Staten Island. The mineral depositswere of some use in making paints, but on the whole the mines did not pay.

The Americus Coterie had a picnic and Summer-night festival yesterday, at Terrace Garden. The pleasure of the party was somewhat marred by the inclemency of the weather, but the members had a good time.

Before the German Watchmakers' Association, at its meeting at the Prussian House, No. 298 Broome-street, last evening, Mr. VITALIS HIMMER delivered a discourse on "Electric Watches."

The parade of the Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but was suddenly postponed on account of the weather, will be held on the 15th.

There will be a grand floral, strawberry and musical festival to-night at Thompson's Hall, No. 275 Bleecker-street, for the benefit of New-York Division Sons of Temperance.

Applicants for admission to the Bar are notified that the Committee on Examination will be in attendance in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Methodist preachers yesterday resumed their discussion with regard to the modification of the Episcopacy. It will be further considered at the next meeting, a week hence.

Vacation has come. The bloodthirsty medical students are off for a Summer's pleasure, the dissecting knife is sheathed, and death is shorn of half its terrors to friendless paupers.

The subscriptions for the German theatre fund yesterday reached $45,000. The subscription lists included the names STRAKOSCH, GRAU, MAX MARETZEK and others.

The Naval Board, of which Vice-Admiral ROWAN is President, adjourned, yesterday, until the 2d of October, to await the receipt of applications of officers on distant stations.

The Harlem Yacht Club regatta, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed in consequence of the rain. It was decided to hold it on Friday next.

The Subcommittees of the General Fest Committee which has charge of the preparations for the Saengerfest, are now constantly in session to perfect the arrangements.

The second annual picnic of the Third-avenue Railroad Relief Association will be held on Monday next at Jones' Park. FUNK'S band will attend.

The ailantus trees are now in bloom, and after the rain yesterday their heavy narcotic odor was disagreeably perceptible in most of the streets.

The Sunday-school attached to the Perry-street Methodist Episcopal Church will go on their annual excursion on Friday next to West Point.

Meerschaum pipes can be purchased at various prices, but the cheapest sell on Nassau-street, for fifteen cents each.

Several new varieties of ladies' parasols have made their appearance; one contains a scent-bottle in the handle.

The fourth annual German working men's festival at Jones' Wood, yesterday, was, notwithstanding the weather, a successful affair.

Ten of the liquor stores in William-street, between Spruce and Pearl, were open for passing tipplers on Sunday.

Two more stones added to the New Courthouse this week. The patience of Job is the chief virtue of New-Yorkers.

A. D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, and Gen. A. BUFORD, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Baron LEDERER, the Austrian Minister, and Col. FREYRE, Peruvian Minister, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

The railroad-track on Fourth-avenue, near Sixty-eighth-street, is being covered with a stone arch.

The conductor of car No. 44 on the Eighth-avenue expelled a drunken rowdy last night.

Judge BUSTEED, of Alabama, and Rev. Dr. CATHER, of London, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. B. CARR, of Troy, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator CLAYTON, of Kansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BORIS DANZAS, of the Russian Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

D. R. LOCKE (Petroleum V. Nasby) is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Music today at Tompkins-square at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the Board of Estimate was held yesterday afternoon, and the estimate of the Police Department for the expenses of the year, amounting to $518,640, was approved; and on motion of Controller JOHNSON the amount to be expended by the Board of Health was fixed at $25,000. No action was taken upon the estimates of the other departments. The total amount asked by all the departments is $6,391,425 58.

The Special Committee of citizens, to whom was referred, by the Board of Supervisors, the question of what would be a just compensation to Messrs. TECHNITZ & MUNDEL, architects, for their plans for the new County Jail, reported yesterday afternoon that they thought $15,000, the amount demanded by these gentlemen, would be a fair compensation. The Board, therefore, voted to pay that sum. A resolution was also passed providing for the expenditure of $200 for the decoration of the Courthouse on the Fourth of July.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and received a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution passed at the last meeting to have Twenty-first-street paved with Scrimshaw pavement. The Corporation Counsel notified the Board that Troy-avenue, Witherspoon and Palmetto streets had been duly opened, graded and paved, and the Controller was directed to issue warrants in payment of the expenses attending the work.

PATRICK GASKELL, residing on Stuben-street, between Marcy and Myrtle avenues, was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having murdered his wife. He brought the news of her death to the Coroner's office, stating that she had died from the effects of over-indulgence in strong drink; on examining the matter, however, the Coroner found marks of violence upon the body, and therefore caused the husband to be arrested.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Packer Collegiate Institute, in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was opened last evening by a reception of the French and German classes, which was largely attended by the friends and relatives of the young ladies who took part. The entertainment consisted of music and the dramatic representation of German and French standard plays in costume.

The Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd have purchased nine lots of ground from the city at the corner of McDonough and Decatur streets, on which a new church edifice is to be erected. It is the intention of the congregation to have the work finished by November.

The residence of Mr. S. S. KEENEY, at No. 221 Clermont-avenue, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of $250 worth of silver-ware.

An inquest touching the death of WILLIAM J. GREY, who is alleged to have been killed in a quarrel by JOHN KELLY on Thursday last, was commenced yesterday by Coroner WHITEHILL, but so voluminous was the evidence that the conclusion of the case was reserved till today.

LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday a street-beggar, whose deformity was of the worst kind, made his appearance on the streets of one of the villages of Queens County. He stated that he was begging his way to a town in the eastern part of the island, and so was allowed to ply his calling, but not without being watched. As a street-beggar in that vicinity is rare, a large amount of money was given to him. The watcher soon found that at every lull in his custom he would slyly dodge into a saloon and call for the best brandy, which gulped down, out he would dart. This was kept up for some time. Finally he was arrested, and it was then discovered that he had confederates, but nothing could be brought against them, and they were discharged.

The oyster-dredgers of Long Island and Jersey City are at variance. It appears that the Jerseymen have encroached on the Jamaica oyster beds, which are claimed by the Long Islanders. No conflict has taken place, but the Long Islanders have caused the Jerseymen to beat a retreat several times of late.

On Sunday the market of RICHARD PURCHASE, Flushing, was entered and a quantity of fruit stolen. The market of CROOKER & ARESON was also entered, and a small sum of money taken. It is supposed that boys are the thieves. A gang of them were arrested last week, and sentence was suspended during good behavior.

JOHN CONNERS, the trackman who tried to assist MICHAEL KELLY in obtaining his freedom when in the custody of Marshal SCHMIDT, was allowed to go free by the Flushing Justice Court on paying $10 to the Marshal, whose clothes were damaged to that amount.

Yesterday afternoon the distillery of the Brooklyn Oil Works, on Newtown Creek, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The large tubs, and most of the buildings were saved. Loss about $4000.

A pond has been prepared for the purpose of breeding leeches at Winfield. A number of years ago the enterprise was commenced, but was abandoned.

Yesterday the rain fell in showers over the entire island. It is the first time it has fallen on the eastern end of the island for nearly two months.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Harlem Railroad Company has had constructed at its factory, Central Morrisania, fifty horse-cars for its Hunter's Point, or Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, Madison-avenue and Depot lines. The cars intended to run between the Astor House and the new Union Depot, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street, are distinguished from the others by the apron in front of the platform being painted blue, and appropriately lettered.

Great headway has been made in the grading of the Central Railroad the past two weeks. The few great difficulties which were anticipated on account of hard digging and rock blasting on some portions of the road, have turned out groundless, and much more of the excavation can be done by the steam shovels, which are on the ground and will be in position sooner than was anticipated. The contractors have two of these steam shovels, sixty cars and two small locomotives. The entire grading will be completed with ease before cold weather.

Rev. WM. WHITE MONTGOMERY, formerly rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Buffalo, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, and is expected to enter upon his pastoral duties on Sunday next.

The office building attached to the lumber-yard of A. & W. KNAPP, on Railroad-avenue, Morrisania, was set on fire and destroyed about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Damages $500.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trustees of the Minard Orphan Home met yesterday at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, and organized by electing Bishop JANES, President, S. EDDY Vice-President, and Gen. THEO. RUNYON Secretary. The trustees, eleven in number, were named by Mr. MINARD in his will. The Home is intended for the orphan children of Methodist clergymen, and for the education of the children of the absent missionaries. It is already in operation.

The annual Commencement of the College of New-Jersey at Princeton takes place on the 28th inst. President GRANT has signified his intention of attending, and will be present the day before Commencement, when he will attend the address before the literary societies and the oratorical contest of the members of the Junior Class. The orator this year is Secretary of War BELKNAP, who was a member of the American Whig Society and a graduate of the Class of 1848.

Newark has a first-class ghost, and is trying to make a sensation over it. The haunted house is on Bloomfield-avenue, and though in good condition, is considerably antiquated. The principal amusement of the spiritual visitants is tramping up and down-stairs in Indian file, and opening and shutting forcibly the doors even of occupied rooms.

Yesterday afternoon, Justice CONKLIN, of Hoboken, issued a warrant for the arrest of PATRICK EAGAN, on a charge of assaulting in a brutal way a poor laboring man named DUGGEN. The face of the latter was all over cuts and bruises, and at the back of his ear was a cut that reached the bone.

The Missionary and Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church held a meeting last evening in the Central Methodist Church, Newark. The meeting was organized with Mr. DAVID CAMPBELL as President, who made a brief address. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, pastor of the Church, spoke in favor of an extended effort for the welfare of the Church in Newark. Gen. THEODORE RUNYON and Rev. Dr. DASHIELL made brief addresses.

A conductor on the Jersey City and Bergen horse railroad line, named MCGUIRE, yesterday reported having been assaulted on Sunday night by a party of four roughs, who refused to pay full fare. They threatened to "do for him entirely," but his injuries are slight. The assailants escaped.

An attempt was made to have a prize-fight on Orange-street, near the Morris Canal, Newark, last evening, but it was broken up by Officer H. D. SMITH and Street Commissioner ROGERS. The officers pursued the principals to a point beyond the city limits, and fired at them without effect.

ISAAC HOVENSACK was arraigned yesterday morning before a New-Brunswick Justice on a charge of stabbing JOHN GARRY in the face. The accused alleges that GARRY struck himself in the face with an ax while trying to strike him (the accused) with that instrument.

The Mayor of Hoboken yesterday issued the usual annual proclamation against dogs. He empowers officers and others to impound, and afterward kill, all animals of this kind which may be found in the streets unattended and unmuzzled.

BENJAMIN OGDEN EDGE, an old and respected citizen of Jersey City, died at his residence on Sunday, aged sixty-three years. During his early life he held several municipal and other public offices.

Despite the statements to the contrary, and the evident unwillingness of the Newark Board of Health to give information, practicing physicians at Newark insist that the small-pox is increasing.

The wife of the venerable Judge QUACKENBOSS, of Elizabeth, died at the residence of her son-in-law in that city on Sunday night, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

DEFORTE LOUIS was sentenced in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail for resisting a policeman at a fire in Jersey City.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday-school of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, was celebrated on Sunday.

Petitions are being circulated at Newark, asking the Common Council for the establishment of a public hospital.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Capt. Edward Barrett has been ordered on duty in charge of the Navigation Department of the New-York Navy-yard; Chief Engineer Edward Farmer has been ordered to the *Ticonderoga*; Lieut. Eugene B. Thomas detached from the *Congress*, is placed on waiting orders, and Pay, master Arthur J. Britchard, detached from the *Benecia*, is also waiting orders.

[Advertisement.]

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Three English Commissioners in Broadway once stood,
Looking up at a sign did not bode them much good;
Marking its outlines 'twixt them and the sky,
When an urchin bawls out, "How's that for high?"
'Tis KNOX, the hatter.

Knocks, said one, is our business here to avoid;
Such talk is all vain, another replied.
Knocks must be smoothed over before we depart,
So come, let us do it right here at the start,
With KNOX, the hatter.

So into 212 the Commissioners went,
To purchase a peace hat at any price bent;
Hats fit for a Lord you will find on each shelf,
For, excuse me, my Lords, I wear one myself.
I am KNOX, the hatter.

A Joint High Commission in Washington sat,
Each one in his hand held a jointed high hat;
Here's the Eagle and Lion, may they never more frown!
Thanks to the man whose name's in the crown—
'Twas KNOX, the hatter.

[Advertisement.]

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

[Advertisement.]

No accidents have ever occurred from burning, storing or handling PRATT'S Astral Oil.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Holsatia	June 13	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Dublin	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
India	June 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Concordia	June 17	New-York	London.
Abyssinia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	June 17	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	June 17	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
England	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 17	New-York	London.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Rising Star	June 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	June 15	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	June 15	New York	Havana.
City of Mexico	June 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *City of Dublin*, at 11 A. M....For Europe via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters only*, on the pier in Hoboken until 1½ P. M....For Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince* at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters only* on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

Route	Time
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jones, Rev. M. C. Thomas and Son, Miss Lilly Lee, Mrs. H. Emanuel, 2 children and servant, Miss Walven, Miss Bowman, Capt. Wm. Osgood, John Prince, H. F. Bennett, F. W. Robins, A. Matthewson, and 37 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets......7:32 | Moon rises..2:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:24 | Gov. Island..5:13 | Hell Gate...6:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Alexandria, (Br.,) Lees, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Holsatia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Anthracite, Shrosphire, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Leopold II., (Belg.,) Ranke, Cork or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Bengal, (Swed.,) Carlsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Prukentia, (Nor.,) Gereldsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mattie, (Ital.,) Laura, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Grace Kelley, (Br.,) Kelley, St. Kitts, Moss & Ward; Geo. W. Chase, Pettengill, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Amelie Adele, (Fr.,) Mangen, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) R. P. Buck & Co.; Matilda, (Br.,) Olsen, Carthagena, Ribon & Munoz; J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg; Southern Cross, Brown, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; May Belt, Dunn, Hillsboro, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 959 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 31, and Queenstown June 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston June 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 67 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Helen Drummond, (of Montreal,) Tregerthn, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; June 5, off Carnaveral Light, spoke bark Wm. Van Name, from Cardenas, bound N.

Bark Peruvienne, (Fr.,) Ualbeaud, Iquique 92 ds., with nitrate of soda to Lanman & Kemp. Passed Cape Horn April 9, and crossed the equator May 11 in lon. 32 10; had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, Antwerp April 22 and the Downs 30th, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales. May 28, lat. 47 40, lon. 51, passed an iceberg.

Brig Milwaukee, Strout, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Ellis, Newport.

Brig Robin, Strout, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Alice E., Freeman, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Camelford, (of Liverpool,) James, Messina, 56 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar May 3, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dutton, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to master; has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port schrs. Thos. J. Frazer and W. J. Holmes, for New-York in 3 ds.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to E. C. Schenck. Left in port brig Excelsior, for New-York next day.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crocker, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. P. Wadhams, Blowers, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. R. Scudder, Graham, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. B. Sargent, Sargent, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Fox Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Ada Ames, Everett, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Union, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Sch. Eveline, Gilmore, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Martha A., ——, St. Andrew, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Mills, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Horner, Norfolk, with railroad ties to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. W. T. Atwater, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Wright, Odber, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. L. Burlingame, Burlingame, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rogers, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Amelia, Hendrickson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Verona, Farnsworth, Elizabethport, New-Haven.

Schr. J. R. Sherman, Sherman, Elizabethport, New-Haven.

Schr. Walter Palmer, Willard, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, Sydney, C. B., with coal. Is anchored off Sands Point.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Millstone Point.
Schr. E. V. Glover, Mapes, Elizabethport, Boston.
Schr. Loduskia, Fletcher, Elizabethport, Boston.
Schr. Alice Oakes, Frisbee, Elizabethport, Portland.
Schr. Henry, Smith, Elizabethport, Salem.
Schr. Flora King, Cook, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. J. W. May, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. S. Dyer, Dyer, New-Haven.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. Clara Sawyer, Small, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Virginia.
Schr. John Brill, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Lewis, Virginia.

BELOW.—A North German bark, with passengers. At anchor on the Bar.

WIND.—Sundown, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—Arr. steam-ship Neptune, from New-York, and Norman, from Philadelphia, bark Columbus, from Falmouth, (Eng.;) brigs C. H. Kennedy, from Sagua, and Melrose, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 12.—Arr. schr. Hattie Coombs, from New-York. Off the port, bark American Lloyds, from West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 12.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports:

Passed in for Baltimore, barks Iris, from Bremen; Wavelet and brig R. C. Wright, from Rio.

Passed out, brig Onalaska, for Boston; bark Pasquatina, for Cork; brig Winold, for St. Johns.

Arr. brigs Azelie, from Pernambuco; Julia, from Rio, for orders; ship Emily August, from Liverpool; barks Industry, from Bremen; Maria, from New-York; schr. D. B. Webb, from Eleuthera.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 12.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore, and schrs. E. C. Gates and Hawkins, from New-Orleans.

Cld. ships John O. Baker and Jane J. Southard, for St. John, N. B., and schr. Anne Valentine, for Jacksonville.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Khersonese, (Br.,) Ellison, from Calcutta, arrived 11th and anchored on the Bar, came up this P. M., and reports passing Cape of Good Hope April 19, St. Helena May 4, and crossed the equator 15th in lon. 28 S.; has had fine weather the entire passage; March 4, lat. 13 59, lon. 37 20 E., passed brig M. W. Sterne bound E.

Disaster.

The brig Probost, of Hamburg, Capt. Hanns, from Porto Rico, for Falmouth, encountered a gale of wind May 4 in lat. 27 N., lon. 61 W., sprung aleak and went down. The crew took to the boats and were picked up next day.

Spoken.

May 29, lat. 36 22, lon. 49 11, spoke bark Gurda (Norw.) from Liverpool, for New-York.

May 27, lat. 31 41, lon. 46 16, passed a ship bound E., showing third pennant and letters F. S. H. R., new code.

June 3, lat. 31 37, lon. 70 09, spoke ship Wakeford from Calcutta, for Boston.

May 6, lat. 11 47 S., lon. 88 53 E., spoke ship Lucerne, from Chittegong, for Columbo.

May 9, lat. 6 18 N., lon. 87 09, spoke ship Botanist, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Calcutta.

May 17, lat. 6 21 N., lon. 88 05 E., spoke ship John Lawrence, from Rangoon, for Liverpool.

April 16, lat. 35 21, lon. 46 20, passed bark Restless, bound S.

May 15, lat. 14 S., lon. 27 32, spoke ship Theresa, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for San Francisco.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 12.—The White Star line steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Murray, from New-York, June 3, arr. at Liverpool today.

The Guion steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Whineray, from New-York May 31, arr. at Liverpool today.

The West India mail steamer Tasmanian, from Aspinwall, May 25, has arr. at Plymouth.

The Kron Prinz has been towed into Falmouth damaged. This is probably the North German Lloyd steamer of that name from Aspinwall bound to Bremen.

The steam-ship Ptolemy, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool today.

The Allan line steam-ship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, was signaled off Moville today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
RECEIVE FOR SAFE-KEEPING,
AND INSURE AGAINST LOSS,
PLATE, JEWELRY, LACES,
AND OTHER VALUABLES.

Wilson & Greig,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

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NEW WHITE LAWN COSTUMES.

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COSTUMES IN THE NEW COLORED BATISTE.

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LARGE STOCK OF WHITE PIQUE AND LINEN COSTUMES.

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INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE IN EVERY ARTICLE.

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MISSES' AND BOYS' BRAIDED AND TRIMMED LINEN AND MARSEILLES BLOUSES AND DRESSES.
AGES FROM TWO TO TWELVE YEARS, COMMENCING AT $1 50.

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COSTUMES of every description in BLACK SILK, BLACK GRENADINE, BLACK CASHMERE, BUFF LINEN, GRAY LINEN, STRIPED CAMBRIC, WHITE LAWN, BUFF LAWN, WHITE and BUFF PIQUE, as well as all the new SPRING and SUMMER FABRICS, at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES.

WILSON & GREIG.
FRENCH ORGANDIE OVER-DRESSES and BRETELLES, FRENCH ORGANDIE POLONAISES, JACKETS and SKIRTS, some of which are exceedingly handsome.

WILSON & GREIG.
Just received, a choice assortment of PARIS EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in the finest FRENCH MUSLIN; also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PARIS EMBROIDERED MARSEILLES WALKING COATS and DRESSES.

WILSON & GREIG.
Just received, Paris embroidered PERCALE DRAWERS, NIGHT-GOWN YOKES, COLLARS and CUFFS, BABIES' NAINSOOK YOKES.

WILSON & GREIG.
English cotton HOSIERY, in all sizes; superior makes of real Balbriggan hose.
Boudier's celebrated KID GLOVES in new shades.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of real CLUNY LACES, new shades.
NEW PARASOLS, NEW TIES, NEW EMBROIDERIES.

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DRESS-MAKING under the most competent management. Orders filled with promptness and satisfaction. Special attention to mourning and wedding orders.

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DRESS GOODS re-marked at a great reduction in price. Choice assortment of Batiste LINEN and LAWN, in the new shades. WHITE LINEN for costumes, a new article.

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We are prepared to receive for the Summer season, or longer period if desired,
VALUABLES,
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Our Safes present peculiar advantages in being entirely free from all dampness.
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VICHY WATER,
BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.
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The best and cheapest cooking apparatus for families in use.
We will exchange any ordinary size, worn out or unsatisfactory range of other makers, and replace it with one of our No. 1 largest family size, all put up ready for use, for
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and warrant it satisfactory in every particular.
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Successors to Janes, Beebe & Co.,
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PORTABILITY COMBINED with great power in FIELD, MARINE, TOURISTS', OPERA, and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses; will show objects distinctly at from two to six miles. Eye-glasses and Spectacles of the greatest transparent power, to strengthen and improve the sight without the distressing result of frequent changes. SEMMONS, Oculists' Optician, No. 687 Broadway.

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